"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are snow, slowly rising temperature, northeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,192. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Dull and soft.
Wheat, 91¼; corn, 28⅝; cotton, 7 3-16.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. It was decided to vote on th conference report on the Immigration bill at 4 o'clock next Wednesday. The House engaged in a discussion on the money question. The Fortifications bill was passed. The proposition to fortify Romer Shoals was defeated. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs took up the bill to reorganize the Consular Service. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee agreed on a number of rates of duty.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Royal Societies Club of London gave a dinner to Ambassador Bayard last night. The St. Paul, Spree, and Trave are lying off Southampton, having been prevented from entering the port yesterday by the dense fog prevailing. Dr. Bourgoin, a distinguished French physician, died in Paris yesterday. Mr. Balfour stated in the House of Commons that to allow compensation to Ivory for his imprisonment and trial would be contrary to the established practice of Great Britain.—Page 7.

THE LEGISLATURE—The Senate passed the bill making Grant's Birthday, April 27, a half holiday in New York, Brooklyn, and Westchester. Among the bills introduced were two to create a Bronx River Valley Drainage Commission. In the Assembly, the Free Text-Book bill was amended and advanced. Bills were passed authorizing this city to issue bonds to pay for buildings torn down by the Board of Health, and appropriating $350,000 to complete the approaches to the Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem. Mr. Flint's Street Stand bill was passed by a vote of 130 to 3. The New York and Brooklyn Pneumatic Tube bill was advanced to third reading. A bill was introduced to permit children under sixteen to sing, play, and dance in theatres. Hearings were given on the Municipal Gas Ownership bill, the Telephone Commission bill, and the Sunday barbering bill. Superintendent of Insurance Payn entered on the duties of his office.—Page 4.

Page 1.

A tie for Councilman was settled at Fulton, West Va., by throwing dice.

One of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, was badly damaged by fire last night.

Postmaster General Wilson was elected yesterday President of Washington and Lee University of Virginia.

The conference of representatives of the woolen manufacturers and wool growers at Washington ended yesterday in a total disagreement as to tariff rates.

King Malietoa of Samoa has offered a pardon to Matafa and his exiled followers if they take an oath of allegiance to him.

At a meeting of Baptists last evening at the house of John D. Rockefeller, it was announced that Mr. Rockefeller stood ready to give $250,000 of the $486,000 needed to free from debt the Baptist Foreign and Home Missionary Societies, provided the remaining $236,000 is raised by July 1.

Greece has announced her intention of protecting Crete from the Turks. She has ignored the protest of the Porte, and will soon send a second flotilla of torpedo boats to the island. Fierce fighting between Moslems and Cretans is reported all over the island.

Page 2.

The packers and provision men of Chicago have formed an association for protection against European trade hostility.

It was reported at Louisville yesterday that the Kentucky distillers of bourbon whisky would organize in opposition to the Whisky Trust.

The Senate yesterday continued its debate on the arbitration treaty. Mr. Turpie declared for the ratification of the treaty without amendment.

The committee of the Union League Club appointed to seek the election of Joseph H. Choate as United States Senator made a report to the club.

W. H. Barnes, cashier and bookkeeper for the Brooklyn Branch of the Cudahy Packing Company, arrested yesterday, confessed to having stolen $14,000.

The new Rogues' Photograph Gallery and the apparatus for the Bertillon system were ready on the top floor of the Police Headquarters yesterday, but no prisoners were sent there to be registered.

It was reported yesterday in Washington on Republican authority that McKenna would not be Secretary of Interior, but Attorney General. According to this report, Republican leaders were of the opinion that a Roman Catholic should not be in control of the Government contract schools. The opinion prevails in Washington that no New York man will have a place in the Cabinet. At Canton yesterday it was said that Theodore Roosevelt was a candidate for the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Page 3.

The collapse of the steel rail pool and its influence on allied interests was a topic of discussion in railroad and iron circles. Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central, made a very interesting explanation of the large order for rails given by his corporation.

The Bradley Martin ball came to an end late yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Martin left the Waldorf Hotel at 6 o'clock happy from congratulations. Many of those who had been at the ball went to Gilbert's studio and were photographed, and some did not leave the studio until 9 o'clock. The police were criticised for their determination to hold the people away from the Waldorf. The flowers were not removed from the walls of the ballroom yesterday. When they are removed, many of them will be sent to the dressmakers' girls who have helped to make the costumes.

Page 4.

The Methodist Social Union met last night at the Windsor Hotel in honor of Lincoln's Birthday.

The annual reunion and dinner of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital was given last evening at the Waldorf.

Harvard men were rejoicing yesterday at the prospect of a triangular race at Poughkeepsie. Walter Camp is considering the Harvard propositions for Yale, and it is believed he will accept them.

Page 5.

The annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held last night. J. Pierpont Morgan was elected Commodore.

At the regular monthly meeting of The Jockey Club yesterday several amendments to the racing rules were adopted.

In the amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's place last night, Barnard defeated Mial. In the afternoon Stark lost to Oakes.

The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday elected Chauncey M. Depew its Chairman to succeed George B. Roberts.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads yesterday reported favorably the Harrison bill for a settlement of the Pacific roads' indebtedness by a Cabinet commission.

The attendance at the bicycle show in the Grand Central Palace grows larger each day. The Executive Board of the National Association of Cycle Dealers met and elected its permanent officers.

Page 7.

The eighth dinner of the Hardware and Metal Trades was held last night at the Hotel Savoy.

The second subscription dance of the Hotel Castle, on Amsterdam Avenue, was given last night, and was a marked success.

At the Union League Club a small collection of pictures by ancient and modern masters has been arranged, and will be open to members and their guests during the week.

The Arion Society had its annual ball at the Madison Square Garden. There was a very large attendance. A brilliant procession, in which all the heathen gods and goddesses took part, was one of the features.

Marshals having a door key took unexpected possession of the Baptist Tabernacle parsonage yesterday in Dr. Potter's absence, and forbade all ingress. Discovering the situation on his return, Dr. Potter communicated with the imprisoned members of his family by means of a cord which they lowered, and he subsequently got into the house by way of the rear while all the guards were at the front watching a bogus bundle of laundry being slowly hoisted up by his children.

Page 11.

A programme of much interest has been arranged for the fourth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Westchester County, at Peekskill today.

Capt. Philo Norton McGiffin, one of the heroes, on the Chinese side, in the Chinese-Japanese war, committed suicide in the Post-Graduate Hospital by shooting himself. He had been taken there suffering from nervous prostration. He left a note which gave no explanation of the cause of the act.

Page 12.

The Mayor has announced the names of many prominent citizens whom he has named a committee to take charge of the formal transfer to the city of the Grant Monument.

President R. W. De Forest and General Secretary Devine of the Charity Organization Society have issued a protest in the name of the society against the distribution of free food now being carried on by a daily newspaper in this city.

Complains coming from church societies in Denver, alleging that very hard terms have been made for loans for church buildings by the Congregational Church Building Society of this city, are denied and explained by the Rev. Dr. L. H. Cobb.

A discussion pertaining to the production and distribution of gas was heard before the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, Bolton Hall, and Charles S. Spahr gave their views as to the practicability of the city owning the gas plants.

That there has been some irregularity in the handling of trust funds belonging to the estate of John W. Hamersley is guardedly admitted by persons cognizant of the fact. This admission is accompanied by the assertion that the trouble is not of great importance.

The Mormon Church authorities have prepared for an evangelistic movement in this city, and B. H. Roberts, the chief pulpit orator of the Church, has been sent into the field. He will preach Sunday at Hardman Hall on "The Relationship of Mormonism to Christianity."

A semi-official announcement was made that Richard Croker was to be Tammany's candidate for Mayor of the Greater New York. While some Tammany politicians were enthusiastic about the matter, others looked upon the rumor as only a plan to drive off other seekers for the nomination.

Post Office Notice—Foreign Mails.—Page 11.
The United Service.—Page 10.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
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Railroads.—Page 5.

MAN OF COURAGE AND NERVE.

Fire Engineer at Waltham, Mass., Risks His Life and Stops a Runaway—Badly Hurt.

WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 11.—A decidedly stirring scene was witnessed on Moody Street, Waltham, this morning, when the Fire Department was responding to an alarm for a fire.

As the heavy fire engine was about to leave the station, the middle horse, which was a green one, dashed forward before the doors had opened. The other two horses instantly became nervous, and then all three plunged through the door, smashing it to splinters and tearing away the castings.

Driver George Rogers, who had just mounted his seat, was thrown to the ground when the engine went through the door. The horses leaped at break-neck speed down Moody Street without anyone to guide them, the heavy engine swaying from side to side.

At the first plunge of the horses in the fire station, the Engineer, Charles Davis, had mounted to his stand. After the driver was thrown, the engineer began to climb around and over the engine to the seat. Clutching at such parts of the engine as would afford him hand-holds, he slowly moved forward.

It was marvelous how the man held on to the swaying engine.

When he had almost reached the seat his leg became caught in the spokes of one of the heavy forward wheels. Those who saw it instantly turned their heads away, afraid to meet the sight, but, though badly hurt, the brave engineer kept to his work, and finally reached the seat, where he picked up the reins and succeeded in bringing the horses to a standstill at Hall's corner, a quarter of a mile away.

Davis was taken from the engine in a faint and removed to a near-by store, and later was removed to his home. The doctor found that every ligament of Davis's leg had been severed, so that the foot could be twisted around.

60,000 PLACES TO FILL.

Civil Service System Not to Take in Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Postmaster General Wilson said this evening that the President never had considered the subject of extending the civil service system to embrace fourth-class Postmasters.

There are over 60,000 Postmasters of this class who will be subject to appointment after March 4.

THE RIGHTS OF A HUSBAND.

He Cannot Whip His Wife with Impunity in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—"Has a husband a lawful right to whip his wife?" Judge W. E. Settle of the Circuit Court of Warren County, this State, has just decided the question in the negative in a learned opinion delivered from the bench.

That such a question should require judicial consideration seems in this enlightened day decidedly odd, but it did require it, and, strange as it may seem, there was a time in Kentucky when the right of the husband to chastise his better or worser half was recognized as lawful, although there may not have been a specific statute on the subject. The matter was brought into court at Bowling Green, and Judge Settle was required to render a decision of the question. The Judge said:

"Under the common law, as anciently construed, a man had the right to absolute obedience from his wife; she could have nothing, own no property, and what she had before marriage became his upon the marriage. He even had the right to thrash or whip her in a reasonable degree. But, happily for mankind, the wife is now the owner in her own right of whatever property she may have at marriage or may afterward acquire. She is equal to the husband, and in many cases 'the gray mare is the better horse.' So, under the laws of Kentucky, while a man may wallop his own 'jackass,' he dare not wallop his wife, or even lay his hand upon her in anger."

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S OFFER

To Help Relieve from Debt the Baptist Foreign and Home Missionary Societies.

READY TO GIVE $250,000.

But Upon Condition that the Sum of $236,000 Is Raised from Other Sources by July—The Offer Received with Great Enthusiasm.

At a meeting of prominent Baptists in this city last night, at the residence of John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Rockefeller promised to contribute $250,000 toward paying off the total indebtedness of $486,000 resting upon the Baptist Foreign and Home Missionary Societies. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Mrs. Rockefeller and her husband received the guests. After the meeting was called to order, Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades of Brooklyn was elected Chairman. He referred to the important crisis in missionary affairs, and to the anxiety caused by the heavy debts. "We should not be discouraged, but meet the difficulty in a spirit of faith," he said.

A statement was made concerning the American Baptist Missionary Union—the foreign society—by the Secretary, Dr. S. W. Duncan, of Boston. "The world is wide open as a missionary field. Shall we not enter and gather the harvest?" he asked.

Dr. T. J. Morgan of this city, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, said the society has for sixty-five years been engaged in the work of maintaining missionaries to preach the Gospel, establish churches, organize Sunday schools, and build meeting houses, and has carried on a large and important educational work for the millions of negroes of the South. In that time it has raised and disbursed more than $10,000,000, has been instrumental in organizing nearly 5,000 Baptist churches, has spent $3,000,000 in educational work among the negroes, and thus contributed toward the creation of a new race in the South.

Dr. H. C. Mable of Boston, Field Secretary of the Missionary Union, read the following statement:

Conditions of the Gift.

"The Baptists are stirring themselves by a heroic effort to pay the two debts which have accumulated on their Home and Foreign Missionary Societies within the last four years. The gross amount required by April 1, 1897, is $486,000, $306,000 for the Missionary Union, and $180,000 for the Home Mission Society.

"At the request of the officers of the Missionary Union and the Home Mission Society, Mr. John D. Rockefeller opened his house in New York City last evening for a parlor conference in the interest of the movement. A large company was present. Statements were made respecting the needs by the Secretaries of the two societies, between whom the closest sympathy exists.

"Robert O. Fuller and Irving O. Whiting of Boston, representing a New England committee on the enterprise, reported proggress on the undertaking. As the meeting progressed Mr. Rockefeller authorized the statement that he would not wish to be put in the attitude of seeming to make a pledge and laying its conditions as a burden upon others to fulfill. Nevertheless, if in the judgment of the Secretaries of these societies and of leading contributors in our representative cities who assume the initiative, the exigencies required the payment of these debts, and since he has been asked to join in the effort, he stands ready to contribute the sum of $250,000 toward the $486,000 needed, provided other friends of the societies will subscribe the remaining $236,000 by July 1, 1897."

The report was received with tumultuous cheering, and the Doxology was sung, all rising.

Dr. Moorehouse moved the appointment of a committee to consider what action should be taken in view of Mr. Rockefeller's offer. The following were appointed: R. I. Chard and Robert Colby of New York, D. A. Waterman of Yonkers, C. H. Dutcher, Charles E. Dingee, and H. E. Parson of Brooklyn; C. W. McCutcheon of Plainfield, E. J. Brockett of East Orange, and S. H. Plum of Newark, with power to add to their number.

Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, then took the chair and called on Mr. Rockefeller.

What Mr. Rockefeller Said.

Mr. Rockefeller expressed his delight at seeing so many present. He referred to his deep interest in the object of the meeting and his great concern for the success of the movement—to pay the debts. In a quiet and earnest way Mr. Rockefeller said:

"We'll do it. We will pay these debts, and receive a great blessing in doing it."

Mr. Miller of Pennsylvania followed with some earnest remarks supporting the proposed effort. A number of representatives from large cities promised speedy co-operation.

J. O. Whiting of Boston gave an interesting statement of the manner in which the Congregationalists recently paid the debt of their missionary society.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That we regard this unparalleled offer in our missionary history as a clear indication of Providence that speedy delivery from these debts is possible, and that the Baptist denomination should make a heroic effort to this end."

Among other speakers, were Col. Estey of Vermont, W. C. Betting, D. D., of this city, and Mr. Woodward of Washington.

Who Mr. Rockefeller's Guests Were.

Among the persons present were F. W. Ayer, Philadelphia; the Rev. Boardman B. Bosworth, S. H. Burr, W. C. Bitting, D. D.; George A. Blood, Brooklyn; E. J. Brockett, East Orange; William H. Bayne, E. G. Blackford, Brooklyn; James M. Bennett, A. Bruen, Brooklyn; J. A. Chambliss, East Orange; Thomas O. Conant, Brooklyn, Henry C. Conger, John F. Comey, Eugene H. Conklin, E. B. Colloy, Montclair; R. J. Chard, Harris C. Childs, Mrs. William A. Cauldwell, Edward S. Clinch, and S. W. Duncan, Boston.

George G. Dutcher, J. T. Dickinson, East Orange; A. F. Day, C. H. Dutcher, Brooklyn; Col. J. J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.; M. J. Ennis, W. H. P. Faunce and Mrs. Faunce, Norman Fox, Morristown, N. J.; W. B. Fox, Robert O. Fuller, Cambridgeport, Mass.; E. N. Foss, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Henry M. Sanders and Mrs. Sanders, John F. Stevens, the Rev. G. M. Shott, Dwight Spencer, Fairhaven, Vt.; P. S. Taggart, the Rex. Alexander Turnbull, Orange; George R. Vermon, Brooklyn; Irving O. Whiting, Boston; D. A. Waterman, Yonkers; S. W. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; J. Yerkes, Plainfield, N. J.; Stephen Greene, Boston; I. F. Gates, East Orange; Theodore A. K. Gessler, P. T. Gates, Montclair; the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder.

Samuel S. Hatt, Albany, N. Y.; H. A. Hatfield, Brooklyn; William M. Isaacs; Charles R. Knowles, Albany; R. Knox, Plainfield, N. J.; H. C. Mable, D. D., Boston; Thomas J. Morgan, D. D.; H. L. Morehouse, D. D., Brooklyn; Edgar S. Marston; E. W. McCutchen, Plainfield, N. J.; J. B. Manning, East Orange, N. J.; the Rev. M. MacVicar, LL. D.; Dr. James E. Newcomb; H. E. Parson; S. H. Plum, Newark; H. K. Porter, Pittsburg, Penn.; James W. Perry; Hugh Porter; William J. Quinlan, Brooklyn; Andrew J. Robinson; Robert Rogers.

LYMAN J. GAGE'S SUCCESSOR.

S. M. Nickerson Made President of the First National Bank, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Directors of the First National Bank this afternoon elected S. N. Nickerson, one of the heaviest stockholders, President, in the place of Lyman J. Gage.

George D. Boulton, who has been with the bank for thirty-three years, was appointed Second Vice President in place of J. B. Forgan, who was elevated to the First Vice Presidency, and who, it is understood, will be the real executive chief of the institution in place of Mr. Gage.

It is said that Mr. Gage has given his friends and bank colleagues to understand that in severing his connection with the bank he did so for all time. The constitutional provision requires the Secretary of the Treasury to have no interest whatever in banks.

THREW DICE FOR AN OFFICE.

The Saloon Keeper Candidate Defeated at His Own Bar.

FULTON, West Va., Feb. 11.—A tie in the Borough Councilmanic fight, which has been going on for a month, was decided by a throw of dice last evening.

Albert Stauke, a saloon keeper, and Peter Felsheim, a grocer, were the tied candidates. In the Council meeting last night Felsheim suggested that the whole body adjourn to his rival's saloon, where they should toss the dice once to decide the winner. This was done. Stauke threw three sixes, but Felsheim came up with three aces. The honorable body then went back to the Council Chamber, where Stauke formally withdrew and Felsheim was declared elected a member of the Town Council.

AN INDISCREET PREACHER.

Nearly Lynched by His Congregation for a Reckless Statement.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Feb. 11.—Word has been brought to Middlesborough from Unicoi County, Tenn., of the narrow escape Sunday of the Rev. John Hutchings while in the pulpit. He is now hiding in the mountains.

According to the story as told by the messenger, Preacher Hutchings said in his sermon: "The Lord directed the bullet that killed Abraham Lincoln." The congregation is said to have become infuriated at this, and made an attempt to hang the minister, but he escaped, fleeing into the mountains. The mob then visited the preacher's house and battered it down.

Unicoi County is some distance from here, in a rough mountain country, and is not on the line of any railroad. No details can be obtained except by letter, which requires several days to insure an answer.

TO DENVER AS A WITNESS.

And Served with a Summons as a Defendant.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 11.—F. L. Underwood, a prominent broker and promoter of New York, arrived here a few days ago to appear before the Supreme Court in a case wherein W. R. Green is endeavoring to hold possession of 24,000 shares of stock in the Tomboy Mine, valued at $168,000, belonging to Mrs. Underwood, to satisfy a claim he has against Mrs. Underwood for $28,000. He has been closeted with his attorneys since his arrival.

Appearing on the street this morning for the first time, he was served with another summons, secured at the instigation of Green, asking for $22,500 due him on contract with Underwood in the construction of the Chicago Elevated Railway. Had the service been delayed twenty-four hours it would have been outlawed by the statute of limitation.

FARMERS TO TALK CURRENCY.

A National Convention Called to Meet on March 5.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 11.—The call issued to-day by Col. A. S. Buford, President of the Virginia Board of Agriculture, for a conference at Washington, on March 5, to decide upon the question of summoning a National convention of farmers, has been under consideration for some time past.

The call for this conference does not explain the object of assembling such a body, other than to consider subjects of impending importance to the country.

The matter of supreme interest, those who are behind the movement explain, is to secure action upon the currency question. If these gentlemen could prevent it, no other matters would be permitted to be brought before the proposed convention. They admit, however, that this will be impossible, and that, should such a body come together, it will not be so much what shall be done by it, but what shall not be done that will be important.

The fear that the radical elements among the agriculturalists of the South and West might get the whip hand of the convention has caused those who are conspicuous in agitating the project no little thought.

The purpose of the convention is to impress upon Congress the sentiments of the farmers in favor of a more elastic currency and one under which money will be more evenly distributed throughout the country. The idea is to have the convention meet early in the Spring, so that its action can influence Congress at the extra session, which is to begin March 15.

Col. Buford, the President of the State Board of Agriculture, who is interesting himself in this move, is a well-known business man here. For many years he was the President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and was engaged in other important enterprises. Four years ago he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor. He was defeated by O'Ferrall.

Widow of Jacob Sharp Dead.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Mary Sharp, widow of Jacob Sharp, late of New York, died at her home in Rome to-night.

FRESH MASSACRES IN CRETE

Christians and Moslems Fighting Throughout the Island—Scenes of Slaughter and Pillage.

VAIN PROTEST BY THE PORTE.

The Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies at Athens Supports the Government—A Second Flotilla to Sail Soon.

CANEA, Crete, Feb. 11.—The entire Moslem population about the City of Heraklion have entered that place, where they attacked the Christians and pillaged their shops.

The Prefect of Sitia reports that 300 Moslems have been killed in that district by Christians.

It is reported that the Moslems at Retimo have blown up with dynamite a number of houses owned or occupied by Christians. No mention is made of loss of life being caused by the explosion.

It is reported that Christians are massacring Moslems in the villages around Sitia and that thirteen of the villages are burning.

The Moslems continue to prevent the departure from the island, not only of native Christians, but also of foreigners. It is probable that the foreign warships here will intervene and demand that those who wish to leave the island shall be allowed to do so without hindrance.

Confirmation has been received of the reports of atrocities committed on women and children in Kisamo and Kasteli.

GREECE STANDS BY CRETE.

The Mother Country Will Protect Her Child from Turkey.

ATHENS, Feb. 11.—The Government has formulated a notification to the powers, setting forth that Greece cannot remain a mere spectator of the events which are taking place in Crete, and that the ties of race and religion compel her to intervene in behalf of the oppressed and outraged Christians in that island.

In the Chamber of Deputies last evening, Premier Delyannis said that either the Porte would be prevented by the powers from sending reinforcements to Crete or would persist in sending them there. In either case, the Premier declared, the Greek Government had decided to take action promptly and decisively. When Crete demanded a union with the mother country, he said, Greece could not remain indifferent.

At the conclusion of the remarks of M. Delyannis, the leader of the Opposition assured the Premier that the Government would have the heartiest support of the Opposition, which assurance evoked prolonged cheers.

The Cretan Committee here is making preparations on a large scale to land men and munitions of war upon the shores of Crete, and the first installment of 600 men embarked and sailed last evening.

Assim Bey, the Turkish Minister, to-day visited the Foreign Office, and, acting under instructions from his Government, made a protest against the dispatch of the Greek torpedo flotilla to Crete. Assim Bey was treated with the utmost courtesy, and was informed, so far as diplomacy allowed, of the attitude of Greece on the Cretan question. His protest, however, was, so far as known, productive of no result. The Greek Government will not recall the flotilla, and, furthermore, a second flotilla will shortly start for Crete.

The troubles in the island have caused many of the residents to flee to Greece for safety. Since the outbreak began, fully 8,000 Cretans have arrived at the Piraeus. As in the case of the previous exodus from Crete, many of the refugees are unable to care for themselves, and the Government will be compelled to extend aid to them.

Advices received here from Crete say that a fight occurred at Kastelli, in the Province of Kissamo, yesterday, in which thirty Christians and 100 Moslems were killed.

Crowds continue to surround the palace, cheering the King, in commendation of his Majesty's action in sending warships to Crete. The royal yacht Sphakteria accompanies the Greek torpedo flotilla to Crete.

FEELING ON THE CONTINENT.

How the News from Crete Affected the Exchanges.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—A very panicky feeling prevailed at the Bourse at the opening this morning, but later there was an improvement on the report that the powers intended to prevent Greece from intervening in the Cretan trouble.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—There was a depressed tone at the opening of the Boerse here today, but afterward there was a calmer feeling.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.—The Cretan question caused heavy sales to be made at the Boerse to-day. The market generally was weak.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—It is said that semi-official circles here are strongly opposed to Turkey being ousted from Crete.

GREAT BRITAIN IS ALARMED.

The Action of Greece Affects the London Stock Market.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The stock market was weak and flat to-day on reports of threatened fighting between Greece and Turkey, and closed depressed.

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting upon the Cretan situation, says there is abundant foundation for the belief that the sending of the Greek flotilla to Crete is looked upon by the British Government as a matter so serious as to threaten consequences of the greatest import. In view of the fact that the action of Greece was entirely independent, and taken without conveying the slightest notion of her intentions to the powers, The Gazette says, Lord Salisbury may be relied upon to take prompt and decisive measures to neutralize its effect.

The correspondent at Athens of The Daily News telegraphs that the Grecian circular to the powers declares that it is incumbent upon Greece to prevent at all costs the landing of Turkish reinforcements upon the Island of Crete.

Turkey Appeals to the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The Porte has communicated by telegraph with the Powers, asking their support in the efforts of Turkey to restore order in Crete, and the Ambassadors are conferring upon the question of exerting concerted pressure upon Greece to compel the recall of the Greek fleet from Cretan waters.

MR. WILSON CHOSEN PRESIDENT

The Postmaster General to be at the Head of Washington and Lee University.

LEXINGTON, Va., Feb. 11.—The Board of Trustees of Washington and Lee University met here to-day and unanimously elected William L. Wilson, Postmaster General, President of the university.

It is said that a committee from the board visited Mr. Wilson soon after the resignation of President Lee, and that he expressed himself as being willing to accept the position. He will enter upon the duties as President July 1.

MRS. H. O. HAVEMEYER DEAD.

The Divorced Wife Expires at Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—The divorced wife of H. O. Havemeyer of New York died shortly after midnight at her residence here. She had been ill for two weeks from heart ailment.

She was fifty years of age. She was the daughter of the late George Elder, once a member of the Havemeyer firm.

EXCITEMENT IN SAMOA.

King Malieton Proposes to Pardon Matafa and the Other Exiles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The Apia correspondent of The United Associated Presses, writing under date of Jan. 27, says:

"Great excitement was caused in Samoa on the 9th inst. by the announcement by King Malietoa that he would allow the return of Matafa and all the other exiled rebel chiefs, provided they would swear allegiance and not rebel again. The Consuls are opposed to the proposed return, as they fear it will lead to more trouble."

THREATENED MARSHALL FIELD

Octave Beaudeon Sent to an Insane Asylum in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Octave Beaudeon was sent to the Jefferson Insane Asylum to-day. Since Jan. 1 he has been threatening Marshall Field.

The letters began by asking Mr. Field for the hand of his daughter. The epistles increased in frequency, and finally became threatening and abusive. The matter was placed in the hands of the police, and Beaudeon was arrested. He claimed to be a prizefighter and said Mr. Field had promised to back him against the world.

He is a Canadian, aged thirty-one, and has been employed as a waiter in the Union League Club.

INSURANCE COMPANY FAILS.

The Wisconsin Odd Fellows' Association Forced to Assign.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 11.—The Wisconsin Odd Fellows' Life Insurance Company, which was organized in 1869, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of its creditors, and John L. Fulton of Whitewater, Wis., is now in charge of the company's affairs, as receiver, at the general offices in this city. He furnished bonds in the sum of $55,000. During the past year over 5,000 members have dropped out, it is said, which crippled the company so that it could not pay its losses.

The aggregate insurance due beneficiaries from the Odd Fellows Mutual Company is $60,000. Under the assignment steps will be taken to collect from ex-members who have refused to settle, and the assets, it is believed, will be increased so that 60 to 75 per cent. may be paid in time.

BIG FIRE IN OTTAWA.

Parliament Building Burning—Loss Will Be at Least $200,000.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 11.—Fire started at 6 o'clock this afternoon in the packing room of the Public Works Department in the upper story of the western block of the Parliament buildings. Owing to ineffectual work on the part of the firemen, for lack of water pressure, the flames spread over almost the entire roof, and are still in progress.

The offices so far burned were for clerks. Some old records have been burned, but most of the valuable papers were removed. The stationery office and photograph gallery of the Public Works Department are in the portion of the building burned. There is no insurance.

The fire has destroyed the Fishery Department offices. All that now remains are the mounted police offices, and these are certain to go. So far, all the lower offices are untouched except with water. The loss so far is $200,000.

THE WEATHER.

The pressure has fallen in all parts of the country, but most decidedly in the Upper Mississippi Valley. A belt of low pressure extends from the East Gulf States to the Northwest. An area of high pressure covers New England, extending into Canada. The temperature has risen decidedly on the Central and Northern Rocky Mountain slopes. It has remained nearly stationary in other sections. Light snows have fallen in the upper lake region, the Ohio, and the Upper Mississippi Valleys, while rain is reported in Tennessee, the South Atlantic, and Gulf States.

Snow is indicated for Friday in Southern New England and the lake regions, rain or snow in the Ohio Valley, and rain on the Middle Atlantic coast. The weather will clear in the Gulf States, and probably throughout the Mississippi Valley. Generally fair weather is indicated west of the Mississippi. The temperature will rise slightly in the Upper Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, and change but little in other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	35	29	31
6 A. M.	34	24	27
9 A. M.	32	22	25
12 M.	32	26	29
4 P. M.	32	32	33
6 P. M.	30	31	33
9 P. M.	29	27	29
12 P. M.	26	26	30

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	29¾
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1896	31
Corresponding date for last 20 years	32

WOOL INTERESTS AT OUTS

Manufacturers and Growers Unable to Agree upon Rates of Duty Under the New Tariff.

A FRUITLESS CONFERENCE.

The Growers Demand Much Higher Rates than the Manufacturers Are Willing to Concede—Precious Metal Schedule Agreed Upon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The National Wool Growers' Association and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers have split on the wool schedule in the new tariff bill.

A conference between representatives of the two associations has been in session here almost continuously during the past two days, behind closed doors. An effort was made to reach an agreement as to rates of duty on wool which might be recommended to the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. S. N. D. North, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, speaking of the disagreement, said:

"The conference was entirely friendly at every stage, but it ended in complete disagreement, due to irreconcilable differences of opinion as to what are reasonable rates of duty on wool, under present conditions, and with a view to a permanent tariff law.

"The Manufacturers' Committee, at the request of the wool growers, finally submitted a schedule of rates, which they would join in recommending for the sake of securing harmonious co-operation. This schedule was higher than the judgment of the manufacturers approved as either proper or politic, but it was tendered as an evidence of their kindly feeling toward the wool growers, and of their willingness to concede to the latter even higher rates of duty upon the raw material than they ask or expect upon their own manufactured products.

"The proposed duty of 8 cents a pound on wools of Class 1, under 16 cents a pound in value, and 10 cents a pound over that value, with double and triple duties on washed and scoured wools; 9 and 11 cents a pound on Class 2 wools, with the same dividing line of values; and upon carpet wools, the McKinley law rates, namely, 32 per cent. under 13 cents in value and 50 per cent. over that value, and without a sorting clause. This proposition would have given the wool growers a higher protection upon merino wools, so far as the ad valorem equivalent is concerned, than they have ever had under any tariff law.

"The wool growers, after a protracted session, adopted a resolution rejecting this proposition in all its parts, and stating that they 'find it impossible to agreed to the schedule proposed, in justice to the absolute necessities of the wool growers.'

"Before separating the wool growers were asked to name the very lowest rates of duty they were willing to accept in return for the support of the manufacturers, and they authorized Judge Lawrence to submit the following schedule as their ultimatum:

"'Twelve cents a pound on Class 1 and Class 2 wools; double duty on washed, and triple duty on scoured; 8 cents a pound on all carpet wools, and double and triple duty on washed and scoured, and 3 cents a pound additional duty on all skirted wools.'

"This is the original Lawrence schedule, with some slight modifications, and its disastrous effects upon the wool manufacturer and the carpet manufacturer are obvious to all manufacturers. There were members of the Wool Growers' Committee who recognized the impossibility of acquiescence in such extreme rates, but the appointment of the Committee of Conference had been placed in the hands of Judge Lawrence, and he so constituted the committee that it was ironclad against any material deviation from the tariff programme which he has been advocating, notwithstanding the fact that manufacturers have evidence which leads them to believe that a majority of the wool growers of the country, and particularly of the far West, believe that their best interests would be promoted by much more moderate duties."

FIXING TARIFF RATES.

Copper, Gold, and Silver Placed at the McKinley Figures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A further consideration of the iron and steel schedule was had this morning by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. The Chairman laid before the members a letter from the Treasury Department suggesting that a provision be inserted in the new bill permitting ores containing lead to enter the country in bond and to be assayed at the nearest assay office to the point of destination, instead of collecting the duty at the port of entry. The suggestion was adopted, and the duty was fixed at 1½ cents a pound.

The committee next turned its attention to a number of minor articles in the schedule, upon which an ad valorem duty is now levied. These include cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, horseshoe nails, wire nails, spikes, nuts, washers, and horse, mule, and ox shoes; cut tacks, brads or sprigs of all kinds, knitting and sewing machine needles, crochet needles and tape needles, and all other needles, engraved steel plates, stereotype and electrotype plates, and engraved or lithographed plates, railway fishplates, iron and steel rivets, crosscut saws, wood screws, umbrella and parasol ribs, wheels for railway purposes, and ingots, cogged ingots, blooms or blanks for the same. Upon all of the foregoing the rate was made specific and substantially the same duty was imposed as now exists.

The several paragraphs relating to copper, gold, and silver were restored to the McKinley rates. Copper in rolled plates, called brazier's copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, also sheathing or yellow metal, of which copper is the component of chief value and not composed wholly or in part of iron ungalvanized, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Gold and silver bullions and metal thread of gold, silver, or other metals, not specially provided for, 90 per cent. ad valorem.

Convicts with Much Liberty.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—State Inspector Lester, in describing the management of the Eddyville Penitentiary and the need for a new Warden, tells how convicts are allowed to roam the town, write letters to schoolgirls, crowd passengers out of the station waiting rooms, and visit houses where they have no business at hours when they are supposed to be in their cells. He is said to also tell how hams, bread, and other supplies supposed to be long to the prison and State have been presented by convic

THE ARBITRATION DEBATE

Senator Sherman Unable to Get a Day Fixed for a Vote on the Treaty.

MORGAN FIGHTS AGAINST IT.

Turpie of Indiana Declares in Favor of Ratifying the Convention with Great Britain Without Amendment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Sherman, who is in charge of the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, now under secret discussion in the Senate, is beginning to show some uneasiness. Just before the adjournment this afternoon he notified the Senate that it was time an agreement was reached when the final vote should be taken.

Mr. Sherman asked if unanimous consent could not be had for some day next week.

Mr. Morgan, the most persistent opponent of the treaty, demurred.

A colloquy followed between these two Senators, with others occasionally putting in words, in which it was apparent that Mr. Sherman would be unable to secure any kind of an agreement, and he therefore gave up the effort. Beginning with next week, Mr. Sherman will repeat his request from day to day, and insist that action be taken before that week is over.

Turpie for the Treaty.

Only two speeches were made on the treaty to-day. Mr. Turpie of Indiana, whose position had not been known by his associates, came out strong for the convention as negotiated, and took the ground that the amendments of the committee were wholly unnecessary and tended only to confuse the public and incumber the instrument itself.

In the outset Mr. Turpie produced a recent statement in a New York newspaper by ex-Senator Edmunds. The presentation of the case by Judge Edmunds was so concise, so convincing, and so unanswerable that Mr. Turpie said he could do no better than adopt it as his own. No language that he might use could present the case from his point of view before the Senate in a stronger light.

Mr. Turpie read this article paragraph by paragraph, and spent possibly half an hour commenting upon it. He eulogized Judge Edmunds as one of the most brilliant men in the United States, whose opinions were entitled to great weight and whose reputation as a lawyer versed in international questions was second to none. Judge Edmunds had pointed out the strong points in the treaty and it only remained for him, Mr. Turpie said, to add thereto a little of his own personal opinion.

Pays His Respects to Morgan.

The Indiana Senator then proceeded to pay his respects to Senator Morgan and reply to the speech that Senator made on Tuesday when he advocated the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He poohpoohed the idea that Great Britain had set a trap for the United States, as Mr. Morgan had contended, and denied that we were about to enter into that trap. He had no fear of any secret pitfalls in this treaty, but asserted that it was a plain, straightforward effort on the part of two great nations speaking the same tongue to enter into an agreement to settle their disputes without recourse to war.

The Nicaragua Canal would not come within this treaty, and would, therefore, cause no friction. Even if it did, Mr. Turpie contended that when the question arose the Senate could deal with it as an independent proposition.

It would not do for the United States Senate to amend the life out of this treaty, nor could the United States refuse now to become a party to a general arbitration scheme.

The treaty before the Senate was the result of an invitation made by this Government to various other powers to enter into such arrangements, and England alone had accepted that invitation. The United States could not afford to be charged with inconsistency, much less with more serious things that might be charged if it now should repudiate the doctrine of arbitration. Arbitration, said Mr. Turpie, was simply a means for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. It did not prevent war, but tended largely to decrease the chance of war.

Praise for Mr. Olney.

In the course of his speech Mr. Turpie referred to the whole treaty as an admirable production and eulogized Secretary Olney for the skill he had displayed as one of the constructors of the instrument. The criticism that had been aimed at Article IV. of the treaty and the following articles based thereon, Mr. Turpie said, was unsound. That article was perfect, and Mr. Turpie proceeded to show in what way could it be construed that questions affecting the national policy of either of the contracting parties were to be submitted to arbitration under this general treaty. The committee had added nothing to the convention by its amendments, and Mr. Turpie urged the Senate to repudiate them and accept the treaty as originally framed.

Mr. Morgan replied to Mr. Turpie, but when the Senate adjourned he had not concluded. He went over much of the ground that he had previously covered, and again emphasized the necessity for a declaration in the treaty of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention. Mr. Morgan said Mr. Turpie's position on the treaty under discussion appeared to show him to be a man of peace, but the recent attitude of the Indiana Senator on the Cuban question did not bear out this conclusion.

Morgan Has an Amendment.

Before he concluded for the day, Mr. Morgan gave notice of an amendment which he would offer, to the effect that all matters intended to be submitted for arbitration under the treaty shall be submitted after the manner now required by the Constitution for the ratification of new treaties. This means that he would have every question submitted by the President to the Senate for its approval before its submission to the tribunal of arbitration.

Mr. Teller asked that all the correspondence bearing upon this treaty be made public, but no action was taken. The matter probably will be disposed of at the next session. There is nothing new in this correspondence, as it already has been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other papers.

A DINNER FOR MR. BAYARD.

The Ambassador Speaks of the Ties Binding England and This Country.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Royal Societies Club gave a dinner to-night in honor of Ambassador Bayard. Among those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Lorne, and Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Mr. Bayard delivered one of his characteristic speeches, dwelling upon the ties that bind Great Britain and the United States, and predicting that they would grow stronger with the course of time as the two peoples came to understand each other better.

Referring to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, Mr. Bayard said that now the principle of arbitration had been admitted, he did not believe that the treaty could be obstructed permanently, though there might be delay in bringing it into operation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—7:40 A. M.—467 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; Solomon Kohn; damage, $100.

—8:40 A. M.—186 Avenue B; Mrs. Dora Jocreke; damage, $25.

—9:50 A. M.—1,543 Madison Avenue; Dr. Franchiadi; damage, $45.

—11:45 A. M.—81 Carmine Street; M. Seigler; no damage.

—1:10 P. M.—Awning, 57 Suffolk Street; damage trifling.

—3:45 P. M.—126 Stanton Street; Solomon Becker; damage trifling.

—5:15 P. M.—170 and 172 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; stable; Thomas Lloyd; damage, $25.

—8:50 P. M.—631 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; tenement; William Roberts; damage slight.

MR. CHOATE'S CANDIDACY.

The Union League Club's Committee Tells of Its Work.

The Union League Club at its regular monthly meeting last night received the report of the committee of fifty, of which William D. Guthrie was Chairman, appointed to urge upon the Legislature the election of Joseph H. Choate. This report, in part, is as follows:

"In endeavoring to perform the duty thus confided to them by the club, the members of the committee realized, as was frankly avowed when the resolution of appointment was adopted, that the chances of success were slight, in view of the present condition of the Republican organization in this State. There was then no avowed candidate before the people of the State, and none other than Mr. Choate was presented until the vote of the caucus was taken. If the prevailing political conditions rendered hopeless the attempt to secure the best qualified and the worthiest citizen, so much the greater was the necessity for a protest against such conditions and for the expression of independent views in the ranks of our party.

"Your committee found much sympathy in the ranks of the party throughout the State, but a general opinion that the effort would prove fruitless. The feeling was prevalent that the members of the Legislature were already pledged. Many of the members of the Legislature, if free to choose or to consult the wishes of the people, would have voted for Mr. Choate, but the power of the organization was so great that any independence or revolt from its dictation would have destroyed their usefulness and defeated legislation desired in their respective localities.

"Too great praise cannot be given to the seven members, Senators Brush, Pavey, and Tibbits, and Assemblymen Bates, Laimbeer, Robbins, and Sanger, who had the courage and the patriotism to vote for Mr. Choate in the face of the greatest pressure from the organization. The machinery started without debate, and proceeded to record a result determined beforehand. Many devoted Republicans witnessed the exhibition with profound sadness, as well as deep apprehension for the future of the party."

The report was received without dissent.

The members also discussed the provision in the Greater New York charter in reference to equality of assessment and taxation, and passed unanimously resolutions asking the committee of fifteen heretofore appointed on Greater New York to oppose the enactment of these provisions, and insisting that the new charter shall not be enacted until full opportunity has been given to know its provisions, in order to suggest changes.

The following were elected members: George L. Shepley, Andrew W. Mellon, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Frederick K. Trowbridge, Wilton Merle Smith, Henry G. Burleigh, Clarkson Cowl, C. Graham Bacon, Jr., W. Murray Crane, Edwin H. Peck, William C. Beer, Charles Henry Phelps, Louis T. Golding, Lloyd Taylor, and Flavel McGee.

A Sound Money Banquet.

One result of the great parade of the Business Men's Republican organization and Sound Money Democrats on Oct. 31 will be a banquet, to be held at Delmonico's Feb. 26. E. A. Drake and others who were connected with the executive business of the parade have the matter in charge. President-elect McKinley will be invited, but he will not be able to accept. It is believed, however, that Vice President-elect Hobart and Lyman J. Gage will be present, as well as Marcus A. Hanna, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles Emory Smith, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. Mayor Strong will preside, and speeches are expected from Dr. Depew, Gen. Porter, Charles Emory Smith, and Dr. MacArthur.

Republicans Did Not Meet.

The meeting of the Committee on Contests of the Republican County Committee which was scheduled for last night was not held. Chairman Cornelius Van Cott was said to be ill. About 1,100 of Thomas P. Eagan's followers in the Twenty-second Assembly District have asked to be taken off the regular Republican rolls because they want to join the new organization under the leadership of William Brookfield. The Platt men say that they cannot find the names upon the roll.

NOTORIOUS BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Released from a Maryland Prison Only Two Months Ago.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 11.—In the Summer of 1895 a series of daring burglaries and highway robberies were committed in this State on and along the roads leading from River Point through West Greenwich to Rice City, and thence into Connecticut. These outrages became so numerous and the operators were so bold that the farmers and country "cops" organized to hunt the robbers down. Meeting a trail of them, a posse started toward Rice City. The vanguard were mounted on bicycles, and boldly rode to the fore. As they rounded a turn in the road they were confronted by the highwaymen, who took their revolvers from them and sent them back minus their wheels, which the robbers mounted and thus escaped into Connecticut.

One of these men was Michael McElroy, eighteen years old, a waiter. He had already served three years in the Rhode Island State prison. McElroy went to New York, but the New York authorities shelved their complaint and turned McElroy over to the Baltimore police, who wanted him in their city for highway robbery on one of the principal business streets. McElroy was sentenced to prison for ten years.

The Baltimore American newspaper worked up a public sentiment, until sufficient pressure was brought upon Gov. Lowndes to secure a pardon, and on Dec. 15, 1896, McElroy was brought into the Warden's office and told that he was a free man.

A month has elapsed since McElroy came to Providence, and since then there has been a series of burglaries and one or two safe robberies. Most of the crimes have been committed in the suburbs, and the detectives were sure that one gang did all the jobs. To-day McElroy was caught with another jailbird named Burke with the proceeds of a burglary in their possession.

BOURBON WHISKY TRUST.

Kentucky Distillers Will Oppose the American Spirits Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—A movement is on foot among the Kentucky distillers of Bourbon whisky to organize a trust, in opposition to the American Spirits Company, makers of high wines, popularly known as the Whisky Trust, though instead of whisky, spirits are made.

The object of the proposed association is to make Bourbon whisky which is matured by age, instead of chemicals, a distinct commodity from cheaper liquor.

The movement has been started by circulars sent out by Thomas H. Shirley of the New Hope Distilling Company, as the result of a meeting in this city a few days ago. The movement is practically to enlarge the scope of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, and if it succeeds will bring about a separation of the Bourbon whisky from high wines and spirits which are sold through the high wine trust as whisky.

Those in the movement probably will oppose the decrease in the Government tax of $1.10 a gallon. The high wine distillers claim their whiskies cost 7 cents a gallon to manufacture, and the tax is therefore too high. This is probably true, as it is a well-known fact that genuine whiskies cost more to manufacture.

Should the Kentucky distillers unite, as seems probable, Bourbon whisky will take a higher price than that of the spirits. There is little danger of a war between the two, as what is mostly desired is that the two classes of liquors should be distinguished.

Elevator Conductors' Ball.

The members of the Elevator Conductors' Benevolent Association held their annual reception and ball last night at the Lenox Lyceum. There was a large attendance, and the fund of the association was considerably increased.

REDUCED THE PRICE OF MEAT.

In Consequence of This Butcher Morris Got a Drubbing.

David Morris is a butcher at 42 Seigel Street, Williamsburg. The neighborhood constitutes a Jewish quarter. It is a populous district, and the people are a poor, hard-working class, mostly garment workers.

There are about twoscore butchers thereabouts, and they formed a close combination to keep up prices. Morris is said to be a kind-hearted man, and he has also the thorough business instinct. His customers told him that work was slack and they had less money than ever before, and he ought to reduce his prices.

"I'll break away from the combine," said Morris to his wife Wednesday, after doing a great deal of thinking. "We can reduce prices 2 cents per pound and still make a good deal of money."

"And we will take away a good many of their customers, David," quoth his helpmeet, who also acts as his cashier and chats with customers when there is not a great rush of business.

"You're a wise woman, and we'll begin right away," said Morris, and with these words he hurried out to the nearest stationer's and bought a quantity of white cards, which he cut up into large signs and wrote on them in Yiddish that a reduction of 2 cents had been made in prices of all meats, choice geese, and ducks. He put these signs in the store window.

In a couple of hours the news had spread all over the neighborhood, and housewives came hurrying with baskets from every direction. Morris sold out all his stock, and had to send out for much more. Most of this also was sold before night.

Morris, however, did not know that the combination had held a secret meeting and vowed vengeance, and he slept in ignorance of what was awaiting him in the morning. He arose early yesterday, thrust $40 in bills and $10 in loose change into his pocket, and with a basket on his arm for choice tongues and kidneys and brains for his customers he went to a wholesale dealer at Humboldt and Boerum Streets to pay a bill and order more meat.

At the door he met Rabinovitch, the salesman, who invited him in. No sooner had he stepped in than a score of angry voices broke upon him. A dozen epithets in Yiddish were hurled at him, and then there was a general onslaught upon him by the angry butchers of the combination, who knew he was coming and were waiting for him.

Morris swung his basket round and knocked down two or three assailants, but they were too many for him. One tore his overcoat open, another tore his collar, and a third clutched his hair, while others rained blows upon him.

He struggled to get out of the place, and when he had almost succeeded one of the assailants, he declared, caught hold of his trousers pocket where the money was. The pocket was torn open and bills and change rolled to the floor.

A crowd which had been attracted by the noise scrambled for the change. One boy picked up the bills and handed them to Morris, and then picked up several coins and ran away exclaiming: "Dat's fer me trouble and honesty."

Morris managed to recover $5 of the change. The rest was taken by the boys. Morris said, and also by some of his assailants. They kept on beating him until several policemen came up and arrested some of the men. In the Essex Street Police Court they were held for examination.

Morris was doing a big business yesterday afternoon at his store. "I can't sell enough chuck steaks," he said, "and I'm going to sell the best porterhouse for 10 cents a pound. The poor people are all standing by me."

THE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

Apparatus Was Ready Yesterday but There Were No Prisoners.

There are supposed to be jealousy and trouble at Police Headquarters over the new photograph gallery and apparatus on the top floor for measuring and registering prisoners according to the Bertillon system.

The only thing lacking there yesterday was a pair of scales that has already been ordered, but the place was ready for business, and Roundsman Crane and Chief Surgeon Cook, the managers, waited all day for prisoners to practice upon, but none came.

Commissioner Andrews is the organizer and manager of the new police rogues' photograph gallery and Bertillon system office. He pondered over the scheme for more than two years. It is said that Capt. O'Brien at first pooh-poohed the scheme, but now wants to take the new office as part of the machinery of the Detective Bureau. Chief Conlin is said to feel slighted that Commissioner Andrews went ahead without consulting him. All the police officials except Commissioner Roosevelt laughed at the new method and predicted failure. Mr. Andrews persevered, however, and some time ago sent Roundsman Crane and Chief Surgeon Cook to Sing Sing, where the system was already in use, to familiarize themselves with it. They did not have any faith in the system, but finally became thoroughly converted to the new methods. On returning to New York they prepared the plant under Commissioner Andrews's direction.

Capt. O'Brien sent to the Police Board through Commissioner Parker, on Wednesday, a demand that the new office should be given to the Detective Bureau. He also sent another request for the transfer of Roundsman Crane, and for the putting in his place of one of his own men, Detective Sergeant Robert Webb.

Mr. Parker handed the papers to Chief Clerk Kipp, but the latter forgot about them until after the Police Board had adjourned, and the request will not come up until the next meeting. So the Detective Bureau neglected to send any prisoners to be photographed and measured yesterday.

Whether the Detective Bureau will send up its prisoners to-day or not is not known, but Commissioner Andrews is going to hold on to what he has got. He said so yesterday, and he expects to be upheld by his colleagues in the board.

A. H. BARNES STOLE $14,000.

Was Cashier and Bookkeeper for the Cudahy Packing Company.

W. H. Barnes, cashier and bookkeeper for the Cudahy Packing Company of Chicago at their branch warehouse, 167 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, was arrested last night at his home, 37 Prospect Place, on a charge of stealing $14,000 from the firm.

Barnes is twenty-nine years old, and has been employed by the firm for three years. A few weeks ago the local auditor, H. C. Godman, discovered a shortage in the accounts, and began an investigation. At the same time he notified the National Surety Company of this city, who are bondsmen for Barnes. Their Inspector, John H. Masor, was detailed upon the case, and, with the aid of Auditor Godkin, he discovered that Barnes's peculations had begun, presumably, a year ago. Barnes is an expert accountant, and for a long time was able to conceal his shortages successfully. His last theft was $100, paid to him by Gustav Boehl of 8 Columbia Place. This was the specific charge in the complaint issued by Judge Walsh of the Adams Street Police Court.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Detectives Wiser and Ruddy of the central squad. The detectives went to Barnes's house and arrested him in the presence of his wife and two children. The prisoner took his arrest coolly, but there was an affecting scene when the detectives took him away.

At Police Headquarters Barnes admitted to Chief Detective Reynolds that he had stolen $14,000 and later signed his name to a statement to that effect. He refused to make any further statement.

Barnes is said to have been extravagant in his habits. He will be arraigned to-day.

New Central Office Detectives.

The Central Office Detective Bureau has been augmented by seventeen new men, whom Chief Conlin assigned there for duty yesterday, in order that a night detective force might be established. The new men were selected from a squad of about fifty who have been looked over by Commissioner Parker. Most of them have done detective duty in precincts.

CLARA BARTON GOING TO CUBA.

TO RELIEVE THE SUFFERING IN THE WAR-STRICKEN ISLAND.

She Is Authorized to Go by the Spanish Government, Which Thanks Her for Her Good Intentions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Knowing the destitution existing in Cuba, Miss Clara Barton, on her return from the field of Armenia, offered the services of the Red Cross for relief in Cuba. Some flaw coming up in international law, Miss Barton promptly offered the individual services of herself and her officers in relieving the destitution in Cuba, provided an amount sufficient to relieve the field be furnished. The following letter from the Spanish Minister explains itself:

Legacion de España,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1897.

Miss Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Miss Barton—I duly communicated to my Government the proposition made by you to go to Cuba with the view of conveying the aid of the American people to the sufferers in consequence of the war.

I have just received a cablegram from the Duke of Tetuan informing me that the Government of his Majesty, the King of Spain, after consulting the Commander in Chief, accepts your benevolent offer. I am instructed in the same cablegram to convey to you the thanks of her Majesty the Queen and the Spanish Government for your gracious intentions and views. Believe me, very respectfully yours,

H. DUPUY DE LOME.

Miss Barton and her officers are ready to leave for Cuba if the American people desire to intrust funds or other material to them for distribution among the homeless, sick, and destitute of that island, which distribution has so urgently been desired by the American people.

KILLING OF SEGUNDO N. LOPEZ.

Correspondence on the Subject Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the correspondence relative to the killing of Segundo N. Lopez, son of M. F. Lopez, an American citizen, by the Spanish troops in Cuba. It was claimed that this son was registered at the United States Consulate at Cienfuegos as an American citizen, but his name does not appear on the register.

The department says that the ex parte evidence in its possession tends to show that Lopez in the middle of April last was visiting certain districts in Cuba which he had been accustomed to frequent as an agent and interpreter of American buyers of tobacco for export; that he was not connected with the insurrection; that on April 11, 1896, he was arrested, being wholly unarmed, and produced papers showing his citizenship, which the officer returned to him. Within a short time he was killed by the troops, either by or without the orders of the officers in command, and without charges, process, or trial.

The evidence given to the department comes from a source that is held in strict confidence, and was given under the express understanding that no clue to the identity of the witness should be revealed. Our Consul General was notified to call upon the Captain General for an investigation of the facts and the punishment of all persons connected with the crime. This was done Aug. 21, 1896, and the Captain General promptly acceded to the request, and said the result would be announced when the investigation was held. No report has been received, and the last communication from the Spanish officials shows that the matter is still pending. Notice of a demand for an indemnity to the father of Lopez has been presented to the Spanish Government by Minister Taylor at Madrid.

GONE TO MEET GEN. WEYLER.

Col. Cirujeda Has Captured an Insurgent Camp.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The Marquis de Palmerola, Secretary to the Government, and Intendant Fagoaga, have left Placetas for Santa Clara, where they will meet Captain General Weyler.

The former Major Cirujeda, who was in command of the troops in the engagement in which Antonio Maceo was killed, has been promoted to a Colonelcy. Col. Cirujeda reported to-day that he had captured the camp of the rebel commandant, Villanueva, on the north coast of the Province of Havana.

Dr. Gaspar Betancourt, Ynocencia Aranjo, and Pantaleona Castillo have been expelled from Cuba by order of the Government. Dr. Betancourt, who is an American citizen, was acquitted a few days ago of the charge of aiding the rebels.

The issue of paper money has been increased to $30,000,000.

THE ARREST OF BETANCOURT.

Correspondence Between the Government and Consul General Lee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The correspondence between the State Department and Consul General Lee at Havana on the arrest in Cuba of Gaspar A. Betancourt, an American citizen, was to-day transmitted to the Senate by the President. A telegram to the department from Gen. Lee, on Dec. 28, announced the arrest of Betancourt, and was followed by instructions to the Consul General to take proper steps for his release.

Jan. 30 Gen. Lee writes that he had visited Betancourt in prison. He had then been in prison thirty-three days, and in solitary confinement 288 hours, when first imprisoned, which was contrary to the treaty between Spain and the United States, which limits it to seventy-two hours. Gen. Lee had made protests in the case, but no attention had been paid by the authorities.

Referring to department instructions, that charges against Betancourt be made known, or release be demanded, Gen. Lee says he at once communicated with Capt. Gen. Weyler, but no reply had been received, notwithstanding his having called the attention of the Acting Captain General to the matter. On Feb. 5 Gen. Lee cabled the department that Betancourt would be released, stating that the previous order for his release had miscarried, and on Feb. 9 he informed the department that Betancourt had been released.

Gen. Weyler's reply to Gen. Lee on the subject states that Betancourt was arrested on the charge of sedition.

FEELING FOR ANNEXATION.

Statement of a Man Sent to Cuba to Give an Unbiased Report.

Col. Ethan Allen, President of the Cuban League of the United States, has received a letter from the league's representative, whose name is not made known, who was sent to Cuba to give unbiased reports on the conditons there existing. He writes that the Spanish troops have advanced en masse toward the eastern end of the island. The people, he says, are tired of war, and there is a positive sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States. Those who favor Spain do not expect peace with Spanish victory, nor stability under a Cuban republic.

Military executions of Cubans are so common that they no longer attract attention, though the number thus put to death forms only a small proportion of those killed, the Spaniards, more generally, murdering their prisoners on the spot.

"It is the intention of Weyler," the letter continues, "to absolutely exterminate the Cuban race. The property of the poorer classes has been destroyed, and the people driven to the towns, where they are herded in vile sheds to die of smallpox, yellow fever, and famine. They are mostly women and children of the pacificos."

Time for the Reforms Not Come.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo has issued a statement, in which he says it will not be incompatible to apply the reforms in Cuba while Gen. Weyler is in command there, but, he adds, the moment to effect the reforms has not arrived.

THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Nothing of Much Consequence Done by Admiral Bunce's Fleet Off Charleston Yesterday.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10.—Nothing of much consequence has been done on or by the fleet during the day. About noon the Amphitrite came up to the city and anchored off the Custom House pier, where she still lies. An officer from the New York came up to the town yesterday and made contracts for coal for all the fleet, and the Amphitrite will be the first one to have her bunkers filled.

The New York, Maine, Columbia, and Marblehead lay within a cable's length of one another to-day until nearly dark, and then they resumed their position of last night. During the day they placed targets for exercise with their secondary batteries and they practiced with these to-night with the aid of their searchlights. The same work was done last night, and it is said that during the practice then a seaman on the Maine was injured, but the name is not given and the report is not fully substantiated.

There is no longer a doubt that the fleet is now actually engaged in its blockade work. The Vesuvius is looked for hourly, and from unofficial sources on shipboard it is learned that the Dolphin may return to Charleston from Jacksonville as a blockade runner. Neither the indiana nor the Massachusetts had joined the fleet late this afternoon, though both are due here. Capt. Chester of the Newark arrived in the city with his family during the day, and it is supposed that his ship, that has been coaling at Port Royal, will join him to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Two more vessels are ordered to join Admiral Bunce's squadron off Charleston—the armored coast-defense ship Puritan, which is ready to sail at once, and the Terror, which will follow in a few days.

Biscuit Company Officers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—At the annual meeting of the American Biscuit Company today the following officers were elected: J. L. Loose, President; D. F. Brennan, First Vice President; L. D. Dozier, Second Vice President; W. F. Vorles, Secretary; W. W. Shaw, Treasurer; A. W. Green, General Counsel. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. was declared.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Watson R. Sperry of Delaware is at the Gilsey.

—Charles F. Coghlan of London is at the Marlborough.

—Edwin S. Cramp of Philadelphia is at the Albemarle.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Congressman George B. McClellan is at the Murray Hill.

—Ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury of Vermont is at the Waldorf.

—Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, N. Y., is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego, N. Y., is at the Buckingham.

—State Senator Clarence Lexow and George R. Malby are at the Metropole.

—John A. Delehanty of Albany, T. A. Blake of New Haven, and Caryl D. Haskins of Boston are at the Normandie.

—William E. Wood and W. D. Ewing of Boston, H. H. Ensworth of Hartford, and James D. Green of Philadelphia are at the Savoy.

—George C. Green of Buffalo, J. E. French of Cleveland, T. F. Rawson of Boston, and John F. Donovan of St. Louis are at the Windsor.

—L. B. Baldwin of Philadelphia, C. N. Markle of St. Louis, R. C. Light of Indianapolis, and Frank Lawton of Troy are at the Astor.

—Clarence Maury of Baltimore, F. M. Barton of Cleveland, and T. E. Patterson and F. Park Lewis of Philadelphia are at the Netherland.

—U. S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego, Cal., and E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, are at the Manhattan.

—Edward Read of Boston, Charles R. Knowles of Albany, F. I. Moulton of Chicago, and J. R. Kilbourne of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Plaza.

—Congressman J. Frank Aldrich of Chicago and Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, are at the Holland.

—F. D. Allen of Pittsburg, Frank P. Partridge of Boston, R. J. Simpson of Syracuse, R. B. Davenport of Buffalo, and T. W. Spencer of Utica are at the Grand Union.

—Charles J. Brown of Boston, C. J. Barnard of Syracuse, L. H. Rogers of Cleveland, George J. Wright of Philadelphia, and H. J. Lindsay of Pittsburg are at the Imperial.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burton of Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. E. McNeale, Litchfield, Conn.; J. B. White, Essex Falls, N. J.; Miss C. G. White, Essex Falls, N. J., and Thomas B. Rogers, Delaware, are at the Brevoort.

—Joseph H. Manley of Augusta, Me.; ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth, and Charles L. Kurtz of Ohio; ex-Congressman George West of Ballston, and ex-Senator John I. Gilbert of Malone, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

—Ballin & Ransahoff, Denver, Col.; E. V. Hutchison, silks and dress goods; Hotel Metropole.

—Bronner Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. Bronner, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

—Brown, E. S. & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. F. Leach, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Dainty, upholstery goods; F. J. Wilson, fancy goods; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

—Fellman & Grumbart, Galveston, Texas; L. Fellman, dry goods; 11 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Gelershofer, H. & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Gelershofer, woolens, and tailors' trimmings; Hoffman House.

—Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Gimbel, cloaks and suits; 53 Franklin Street.

—Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Morton Gutman, stationery; Hotel Marlborough.

—Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Adams, dress goods and silks; Hotel Metropole.

—Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Boyd, furnishing goods; Hotel Westminster.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Laubham, carpets; 8 Greene Street; Holland House.

—Kaufmann, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Kaufmann, dry goods; 443 Broadway; Holland House.

—Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, dress goods, silks, velvets, linens, and white goods; 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

—MacInnes, J. C. & Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. C. MacInnes, dry goods; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—MacInnes, J. C. & Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Sage, gloves, hosiery, and laces; Hoffman House.

—Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul; C. F. Keiser, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Gerlach Hotel.

—Temple, Pemberton, Cordes Company, Richmond, Va.; J. Temple, laces and embroideries; Continental Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Sidebottom, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

—White, R. H. & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss C. Davidson, dress trimmings; 81 Grand Street; Holland House.

—Whitney, William & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. Wilkinson, ribbons; 335 Broadway.

—Zeckendorf, L. & Co., Tucson, Arizona; H. S. Campbell, dry goods; Gerlach Hotel.

Reduced Rates to Washington for the Inauguration.

The Royal Blue Line will sell excursion tickets from New York, Newark, and Elizabeth at $8.00 for the round trip, and at proportionate rates from all other stations to Washington, D. C., and return for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley on March 4th. Tickets will be good to go on March 1st to 4th, inclusive, and for return from March 4th to 8th, inclusive.

Station in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Liberty St., North River.—Adv.

BACK FROM AUSTRALIA.

The Theosophical Crusaders Arrive in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The Theosophical Crusaders expected from Australia arrived on the steamer Alameda this morning.

The party left Boston last April on a journey around the world, their purpose being to institute a renewal of Theosophy. The company consists of Ernest Hargrove, honorary President of all the National organizations and Acting President of the society in America; Mrs. Katherine Tingley, successor of Mme. Blavatsky; Mrs. A. L. Cleathe, H. T. Patterson, Chief P. M. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Falls Wright, all of New York, and the Rev. W. Williams of London.

The crusaders expect to remain for some time in California and to establish here a temple and school of Theosophy.

PROVISION MEN COMBINE.

To Secure Self-Protection Against European Hostility.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Chicago packers, exporters, and provision dealers have united in an association for self-protection against European trade hostility. Especially in Germany and several cantons in Switzerland, antagonism to American products has assumed such proportions that something had to be done, and accordingly about sixty interested business men met yesterday in the arbitration room of the Board of Trade. E. J. Martyn of Armour & Co. was made Chairman and S. L. Underwood Secretary.

The Provision Dealers and Exporters' Association was at once formed, its object being "the consideration of all matters pertaining to the interests of provision dealers and exporters in relation to domestic and foreign commerce." The membership, it was decided, should consist of members of firms and representatives of corporations and firms actively engaged as packers, dealers, or exporters of provisions. The annual meeting will be held on the second Tuesday of March, when a report of the Executive Committee must be submitted.

"There is every indication," said one of the members after the meeting, "that the association will require great strength because of the many and important interests affected. It has been because of inactivity by our dealers that this discrimination has grown from a little squabble in Germany over alleged trichinosis to an attack upon almost every American product of export. It is time this should be stopped, and we expect to stop it."

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.

W. W. Canfield's Address to the Press Club of Colgate University.

UTICA, Feb. 11.—The annual address before the Press Club of Colgate University was delivered in the chapel in William Colgate Memorial Hall, Hamilton, to-night, by W. W. Canfield, city editor of The Utica Observer. The subject of the address was, "Islands of News in Seas of Ink." It was a vigorous protest against padded sensationalism, and a plea for more newspapers like THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Canfield first described some of those productions that lay claim to the distinction of "modern journals," and said that, while there were many reasons why they should not be patronized, he would draw the attention of his hearers to but four. The first was that these seas of ink of all colors so cover and pad the news that we are robbed of time if we attempt to gain our daily intelligence from their columns. A forty-word article taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES was found in other papers to have been stretched into columns of gush in which there did not appear a single feature to warrant the extravagant use of space and the enormous waste of time for the million readers.

The next point claimed was that these so-called "modern journals" make common property of many private matters with which the public at large has no concern, and in which it is not interested except for the purpose of reading to pass away the time. The third reason advanced why this "new journalism" should not receive the support of intelligent and refined people was that it spreads broadcast vulgar, coarse, and indecent literature. The fourth reason was that the unreliability of these sensational papers makes them worthless as mediums from which the actual occurrences of the day may be read. When a paper sandwiches fakes and news items in the same columns, and does not have an especial department to which it confines its fiction, its readers have no protection.

The concluding portion of the address was given up to the causes which bring into existence and sustain papers of the character deemed sensational and unreliable. Newspapers are what the public makes them. If they were not received with cordiality by the public, they would not be printed; if bad papers meet a more cordial reception than good ones, the bad will predominate.

The address, which occupied something over an hour in its delivery, closed with an earnest appeal to all to consider well the character of the literature that entered their homes. A newspaper was declared to be a companion, and surely the intelligent would not accept as a companion the vicious and the depraved. By individual example we can help arouse that public opinion which will demand sobriety, truth, and decency in every newspaper. The papers that would not come up to a standard where good morals and purity are recognized as the ideal would be left without support at the hands of the public. If the people willed, they could as surely make and keep all literature above reproach as they had done in the past.

Driven Away by White Caps.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb. 11.—"White caps" visited the house of Mrs. Newton Chester, a white woman, living at Port Norris, last night, and ordered Charles Lee, a colored man, who had been living with her, to leave the dwelling. Lee jumped from a window and ran to a swamp, followed by the "white caps." He was attired only in night clothing. The gang captured him and, putting a rope around his neck, threw it over the limb of a tree. Lee begged for his life, and promised to leave town. The mob then released the negro and started him off, firing their revolvers after him as he ran.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WALTHAM, Mass., Feb. 11.—Fire to-day in the Hotel Riverside caused a loss of $10,000.

STONINGTON, Conn., Feb. 11.—The Consolidated Road's passenger station here was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $2,500.

NEW HAMBURG, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Fire this evening destroyed the block containing Myers's dry goods store and the Post Office. Loss, $

ECHOES OF THE BIG BALL

Society People Still Gossipping Over Beautiful Surroundings and Pleasant Hours While Guests of the Bradley Martins.

END JUST BEFORE DAYLIGHT.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Left the Waldorf About 6 o'Clock—Getting the Guests to Their Carriages—Clearing Away the Evidences of the Ball—Some Guests Excited Comment on Physical Effects—The Police Criticised.

The Bradley Martin fancy dress ball continued well into yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Martin did not leave the Waldorf Hotel until just before 6 o'clock, when the first suggestions of daylight were being seen, and even then a number of guests had not started for their homes.

In the early hours of yesterday the curious persons who were on the streets still had an opportunity to see some of the expensive costumes that had been prepared for this event. And even the leisurely folk who did not reach the streets until 9 o'clock had an opportunity in front of Gilbert's studio to catch a fleeting glimpse of the wide, heavy skirts, the powdered hair, the ancient ruffs, the great boots, and the other distinguishing characteristics of some of the costumes.

Last evening one might see the revelers of the night before in the corridors of the Waldorf, in the clubs, at some social function, or at a dozen different places where society gathers.

The Bradley Martin ball had passed into social history. Men and women who had been there, yesterday talked of it among themselves and told their friends. Gossip has not yet brought a complete verdict on the affair, but there is a general impression that the ball, great as it was, did not equal expectations.

In the lavish decorations and excellent appointments of the ballroom, in the arrangements of every kind for the convenience and pleasure of the guests, in the facility with which they gathered and were taken away, in the care and taste with which costumes were selected, and in the expenditure of money for these costumes, the ball undoubtedly will take first rank; but in the number of guests who were present it must take a place behind the Vanderbilt fancy-dress ball of 1883, and about equal to the Academy of Design ball of 1889.

The number of invitations sent out by Mrs. Martin is not known. It is reckoned by those who are in a position to know that between 1,200 and 1,800 persons were invited. The number of guests present at the ball was between 600 and 700. The number of guests present at the Vanderbilt ball of 1883 was 1,200. It is known that Mrs. Martin was prepared for this comparatively small attendance, as she had received many letters of regret; but the exact reasons underlying these regrets might prove very interesting.

The guests who were present at the ball, it is generally agreed, enjoyed themselves greatly. A refreshing informality that is seldom seen at the social functions in this city heightened the enjoyment of all the guests, who in the exhilaration of living up to the characters they were supposed to represent forgot for a time to look with such jealous care to the preservation of the formalities of this period.

One of the happenings of the ball which caused much comment and amusement yesterday was the dancing of Mrs. Bronson's quadrille after Mrs. Astor's quadrille and before that in which Mrs. Ogden Mills was to take a prominent part. It had been said that Mrs. Mills had insisted on precedence over Mrs. Bronson, and had intimated that if it was not given she would not care to attend, and a question of social precedence was seen to be involved. Mrs. Mills, however, was an hour late in arriving, and because of this fact Mrs. Bronson's quadrille took precedence.

The rooms of the Waldorf have not been stripped of their beautiful floral decorations yet, and when the flowers are taken down a great quantity of them will be sent to the girls in the dressmakers' shops who helped to make the ball a success.

INSIDE THE BALL ROOM.

Délightful Informality a Characteristic—Change In the Quadrilles—Some of the Best Costumes.

As one stood in the great ballroom of the Waldorf early yesterday morning and watched the parade of the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Martin and the graceful dances in which they indulged, he might imagine himself transported back a century or two. Character after character famous in history, Kings, Queens, courtiers, knights, and famous beauties who adorned the stage of Europe from 1500 to 1800, were represented at this unique entertainment. In this feature the ball far surpassed that in the W. K. Vanderbilt mansion in 1883, and consequently any that has ever before been given in America.

The display of blended color was simply marvelous. This was particularly noticeable about 11:30, when the guests had arranged themselves around the four sides of the large ballroom, seated and standing, to watch the quadrille d'honneur, which, with its successors, was danced in a square in the centre of the room, kept clear by long pink ribbons. The four sides of the room then resembled beds of vari-colored flowers, while the dancers, as they moved to and fro, seemed like butterflies.

Atmosphere of Informality.

Contrary to expectation, the ball was singularly informal. There was not the stiffness that is often noticed at the Patriarchs' or Assembly balls, and every one felt at home. They were made so upon their entrance by the cordial greeting of Mr. and Mrs. Martin, who received standing at the door of the smaller ballroom, and shook hands with almost every guest in turn.

Women wandered around alone without any sense of embarrassment, and the very fact that every one personated some historical character, instead of making the guests self-conscious, seemed to put them at their ease.

No such display of rich fabrics and rare jewels has ever been made in New York before. The most costly of bouquets, the rarest and richest of laces, and the most superb of gems were to be seen on all sides. Every moment brought some new and delightful surprise. So unexpectedly beautiful and interesting was the scene that on all sides were heard expressions of regret that it was necessarily so fleeting.

The Three Quadrilles.

Of the three quadrilles, that organized by Mrs. Bronson, which was danced second instead of third, owing to the fact that Mrs. Ogden Mills, one of the dancers in Mrs. Baylies's quadrille, which was to have been the second, was an hour late, was the prettiest and most interesting.

The quadrille d'honneur, which opened the ball, and which was led by John Jacob Astor, with Mrs. Bradley Martin, was danced to the slow music of the minuet. Mrs. Bronson's quadrille, which followed after a long wait, and in which danced some of the fairest young girls in New York society, was called the Watteau, and Mrs. Baylies's, which came last, while the costumes did not conform to any particular era, was called the Incroyable, as most of the costumes were of the period of the Directory.

The quadrilles showed the result of careful rehearsing, and were danced with a precision, dignity, and grace that elicited loud applause from the spectators.

It was fully 1 o'clock before the quadrilles were finished and the guests repaired to supper, which was served at small tables in the gentlemen's café in the Winter Garden of the Waldorf. The scene at supper, which lasted nearly an hour and a half, was in its way quite as animated and beautiful as in the ballroom. Each table hold a merry party, and the long and luxurious menu was fully enjoyed.

Cotillion Somewhat Confused.

The cotillion began about 3 A. M. It was so large that it proved to be unwieldy, and was more or less confused. There was a double row of couples all the way round the ballroom, and the dancers were more interested in securing the beautiful favors and in studying each other's costumes than in the figures. The cotillion lasted until after 4 A. M., when the general dancing followed.

Women's Beautiful Costumes.

It is impossible to give deserved mention to the hundreds of beautiful and artistic costumes which were worn, but those who attracted the most attention were undoubtedly Miss Pierpont Morgan and Miss Wetmore, as Queen Louise of Prussia; Miss Belle Neilson, Incroyable; Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mary Stuart; Miss Brice, Marie Antoinette; Miss Juliette Morgan, Indian maiden; Mrs. Frank Hoffman, Venetian lady; Miss Emily Hoffman, Watteau shepherdess; Miss James H. Beeckman, Lady Teazle; Miss Gibert, costume du petit trianon; Miss Fannie Johnson, Japanese girl of the seventeenth century; Mrs. Townsend Burden, Louise of Prussia, and Miss Edith Blight, costume of the Directory.

The men were as a rule more disguised than the women, and many in their artistic make-ups were unrecognizable by even their relatives. They had also, on the whole, evidently devoted more study to the historical side of their costumes and carried this out to the smallest details.

A Peculiar Falconer's Costume.

Otho Cushing, a young artist of Boston, was, in fact, thought to have gone rather too far in his impersonation of an Italian falconer of the fifteenth century. His costume consisted of full tights and a short jacket, with a little cap and long locks, while a large stuffed falcon was perched on his left wrist. The costume left little to the imagination as far as the figure was concerned, and, although historically correct in every detail, was so decidedly pronounced that he caused a sensation wherever he moved.

The most notable costumes among the men were those worn by James H. Beeckman, who personated King Henry VIII.; Lispenard Stewart, a courtier of Louis XIV.; Henry Chauncey, who personated Colbert, the Minister of Finance under Louis XIV.; James L. Breese, Duc de Guise; Samuel Roosevelt, as Sir Francis Drake; J. Norton Winslow, as an Arab Sheik of the seventeenth century; R. G. Wellings, as the Indian Chief Miantonomoh; De Forest Grand, as Mephistopheles; Harry Lehr, as a courtier of Louis XV.; E. J. Berwind, as a cavalier of Charles II.; George T. Davidson, as the Earl of Strafford; Thomas H. Kelly, as Louis XIV.; Creighton Webb, as the Duc de Guise; George A. Robbins, as a Louis XIV. courtier, and Peter Marié, as a French Admiral of the seventeenth century.

SENDING THE GUESTS HOME.

How Johnson Handled Over 400 Carriages Without Mistakes—Methods of Society's Indispensable Man.

All society knows Johnson and Johnson knows all society. When society is packed into one big ballroom, as a great part of it was at the Bradley Martin ball, Johnson becomes the connecting link between society and its many places of abode.

The six hundred and odd members of society at the ball had several hundred homes to go to, and about 400 carriages were in waiting to take them there. Johnson had managed the escorting of the 600 from their carriages to the ballroom entrance. Hundreds of times between 10 and 12:30 he had deftly opened carriage doors and cried in clear tones:

"Carriages being ordered generally at 4, cotillion at 3, supper any time after 12; what time do you want your man to return?"

On getting an answer, Johnson would tell the driver what time to return, and generally add:

"I'll call your house number."

Calling for Carriages.

This was merely the preliminary part of Johnson's work. He had scarcely gotten through with it when the big yellow portières that hung in front of the ballroom entrance were pushed partly open, and a footman called out a number on Fifth Avenue. Johnson stepped to the curb, and, leaning out through the opening in the canopy, repeated the number. The call was echoed up and down the street by a number of strong-lunged messenger boys, who had been stationed among the carriages. This was shortly after 1 o'clock, and Johnson's real work had begun.

The Bradley Martin ball was not a "line ball," in which the departing guests took the first carriage that came along. Every guest had his or her carriage, and had to go home in that particular carriage or take chances on securing a public vehicle. Johnson's work required memory, a good voice, alertness, coolness, and good generalship. He has either inherited or acquired all these. His father handled society and its carriages for years, and he was born and brought up in the business. He has been putting society in and out of ballrooms and carriages night after night for years, and there are very few persons of any social prominence whom he does not know by sight, and whose house addresses he does not know. He also knows by sight and name nearly every private coachman and footman that waits upon society.

Johnson's Methods.

From 1:30 to 6 o'clock yesterday morning Johnson was busy every second. House addresses were being called out through the door almost as fast as two footmen could repeat them. Johnson's cries for carriages and instructions and orders ran something like this:

"One twenty-one East Seventeenth, Eight West Fifty-third, hundred and thirteen East Thirtieth, six twenty-six Fifth Avenear-r-r." To a driver coming up with a carriage: "Lower door, George." Turning toward portieres: "Mrs. Morton's carriage stops the way." As a large, elderly lady steps out of the main entrance: "Right down there, Mrs. Lawrence. Third door. Here you are, Mrs. Sherman." Slam of a carriage door. "Drive on, La-y." As the next carriage comes up: "Mrs. Gerry's carriage stops the way." To a lady's maid: "What do you want?"

"A cab for Mrs. Brown."

"Her carriage is here. No need of hiring one. Fifteen West Fifty-fourth Street. Now get right out of the way, Maggie."

To a driver: "Who are you for?" "Eight West Fifty-third." "Mrs. Smith's carriage stops the way." To a young lady standing just inside the portieres: "Miss Smith, tell your mother to hurry." A few seconds later the Smiths are whirled away.

"Johnson, Johnson!" cries a lady standing in the doorway, "call my carriage."

"Did call it. Ought to be here now. Six-twenty-six Fifth Avenue. Hurry up. Mr. Morgan's carriage stops the way." To another lady who has come out under the canopy: "Don't stand here, Mrs. Story, in the way. Catch cold. Get run over." Mrs. Story meekly retires, while Johnson calls out her house address, and a long string of other addresses that have accumulated in his memory.

"Johnson," says a middle-aged man in a Louis XV. costume, "I'll never make a d— fool of myself again if you'll just order my carriage."

Johnson calls the street and number of the man's house, and then yells that Mrs. Somebody else's carriage stops the way. So it goes on hour after hour. There are no hitches, no mistakes. The carriages are filled and sent away at the rate of about two a minute, and Johnson keeps on in good voice and with perfect good nature. Names suggest addresses and addresses names. He knows them all.

A Unique Incident.

"Your carriage won't be here for half an hour yet, Mr. Florence," he said yesterday morning, to a large man, who was costumed as the Shah of Persia. "I told the man 4 o'clock."

Mr. Florence waited and smoked cigarettes. The hurry and bustle of guests getting away continued. Mr. Florence stood around and attracted great attention from the policemen, footmen, and cabmen, because of the lavish display of jewels on his headgear. His purple cap, around which was a fringe of pearls, was well covered with diamonds. Several large emeralds surrounded with diamonds decorated one side of the cap, and a pearl pendant hung down the centre of his forehead.

"Did you notice that pearl?" said a Sergeant to a Central Office man. "Walt 'til he turns round again. That's all real stuff he's got on his head."

"Here you are, Mr. Florence," said Johnson, and a moment later Mr. Florence and his jewels had disappeared.

"That fellow is a wonder," said Deputy Chief Cortright. "I should think he would lose his voice or lose his mind."

UNDER THE GRAY DAWN OF DAY

Servants Disturbed the Last Revelers at Their Game Breakfast—Flowers for Dressmakers' Employes.

When Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin drove up to the Waldorf Wednesday, Mrs. Martin told the coachman to return at 4 o'clock. If she had instructed him for 6 o'clock she would have saved him and the horses a wait of nearly two hours in the cold. It was ten minutes before 6 o'clock when the host and hostess were driven away, and they left twenty or thirty gallants of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—an Indian warrior of terrifying proportions, and a long-haired poet who persisted in apostrophizing a stuffed owl he carried—enjoying a game breakfast served informally in the supper room.

Socially, the breakfast was a pronounced success, and those around the three tables amused themselves in recounting the triumphs of the night. They lingered long after Mr. and Mrs. Martin had gone home, regardless of the host of servants who stood around awaiting an opportunity to clear away the débris.

Housekeeper and Maids Begin Work.

At 6:30 o'clock Mrs. Sewering, who has charge of that department, decided to wait no longer. She summoned men and maids, and while the men were sweeping up the broken flowers and crushed spangles and flotsam and jetsam, the twenty-two neat maids in black gowns, white caps, and pink ribbons removed faded flowers, brightened up soiled mirrors, and rearranged silks and tapestries.

The sound of the brooms contrasted with the popping of champagne corks, and the dull morning light forcing through the stained-glass roof of the big ballroom antagonized the electric lights that showed the fading splendor of Court costume and paint and powder, and the drooping glories of the magnificent floral decorations.

Floral Decorations Not Removed.

As the small ballroom that formed part of the big suite occupied by Mrs. Bradley Martin was needed for a morning reception and the big dining hall had been secured by the Bellevue Hospital Association for a dinner, it was decided not to interfere with the decorations of the ceilings and walls until to-day. The great vases of cut roses and orchids were removed, but none of the hanging beauties was disturbed.

Florist Small, who did the decorating, said yesterday that he had received no definite directions from Mrs. Martin as to the disposal of the flowers. She told him some were to be sent to the Working Girls' Society, an association of dressmakers' employes, but she had not instructed him what quantity was to be sent to them. He supposed the remainder would be divided among the hospitals.

The ventilation of the ballrooms was excellent, and the ferns and flowers, outside of the bouquets and wired specimens displayed in vases, were in capital preservation at 9 o'clock yesterday, when Fach took a flashlight photograph of the room where the cotillion was danced.

From the point of view of Manager Boldt of the Waldorf and his aides, Messrs. Thomas and Hilliard, the affair was a success. Nothing of any value was broken, no losses of valuables were reported, and there were no complaints.

No Provision Made for Smokers.

There was one slight drawback in the catering department. There was nothing to smoke, and no provision had been made for smokers. Late in the morning the neglect was a source of infinite gratification to the guests of the Waldorf, and their friends who were lounging in the corridors. Every now and then there came into the corridors some wonderfully attired man seeking the smoking room. One homme gallant of the Court of Louis XIII. wore modern spectacles, and had a cigar holder. But any anachronisms did not interfere with the pleasure of the guilty ones, and added considerably to the enjoyment of the onlookers.

SOME ODD PHYSICAL EFFECTS.

Courtly Gallants Failed to Make a Showing of Muscular Limbs—Onlookers Quietly Made Merry About Them.

The ball furnished to some of the society leaders useful data in discussing the ever-recurring and perplexing question of evening dress for men. The tight clothing of the muscular cavaliers of the European Courts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries worn by many of the gentlemen gave a better idea of the physical proportions of these social lions than could have been gotten under other circumstances.

Every Winter the question of evening dress for men has arisen in New York social circles and has caused much discussion. The old, embarrassing mistake in speaking to a waiter for a gentleman and to a gentleman for a waiter has been a nightmare to many of the prominent beaus, and some of them have been agitating constantly the adoption of some distinctive style of dress.

Knickerbockers for Eavening Wear.

The idea of adopting knickerbockers has found many advocates because of the quaintness of the style and the possibilities of richness and ornamentation in the fashioning of the garments. This idea received great strength last Summer during the bicycling and golf days, when the society men generally were wearing loose knickerbockers and the golf stockings. The effect was picturesque, and advocates of their use were multiplied.

But the showing made at the ball cast a damper on the project. Of all the men, young and old, who donned the knickerbockers and tights of the splendid courts in the gallant age, and who swaggered around, their swords knocking carelessly against their knees, few could show well-rounded calves and the lines that go to make legs that would fill out artistically the proposed knickerbockers.

It was amusing to stand at the entrance of the ballroom just before daylight yesterday morning, when in the confusion incident upon getting carriages, the gallants who had been playing at old-time courtliness on the evening would stand on the sidewalk for a few moments and pose with the evident intention of being admired.

A large squad of heavy, brawny policemen, headed by Deputy Chief Corright, tall, broad, and heavy, and Inspector Harley, still broader, taller, and heavier, flanked by a few straight, muscular, and well-rounded Central Office detectives and officers in citizens' clothes, and backed by some two score footmen, many of them dressed in tight knickerbockers and having calves with well-defined curves, night-hawk cabmen, and curious people who had not been dismayed by the cold or the time of morning, stood at the entrances and in the pavilion, and all the courtiers had to pass in critical review before them.

Society's Anatomy Criticised.

Chief Cortright and Inspector Harley at first were determined that no disrespect should be shown to the guests. The crowd might look at the lions and stand respectfully by, they intended, but no embarrassment should be caused. The early evidences on the part of some officers to criticise some of the straight legs was stopped by stern orders. But discipline finally had to give way.

As the guests began to come out rapidly one young man with stooped shoulders, in the guise of a seventeenth century English courtier, stood on the walk for a few moments. There was a whisper among a number of cabmen and loungers: "Look at them legs," and some one in the crowd said: "He's a pretty brave man to trust himself on them things."

A few more remarks were passed, and soon the entire crowd of footmen, cabmen, and loungers were looking at the thin limbs of the youth, and were making their amusement apparent, much to the annoyance of the object of their merriment, who hastily took refuge in a carriage when it drove up to the entrance. Deputy Chief Cortright could not overlook this offense on the part of the audience, and the crowd was hastily pushed back fifty feet.

The crowd was kept back for some time, and after it was allowed to come forward, it kept quiet for a little while. Suddenly, however, a courtier with a clanking sword and a marked swagger, with knees that had a tendency to come together, marched down the steps. Again there were some whispered remarks, and the footmen and cabmen laughed outright.

Policemen Were Amused.

"Here, stop that," said Inspector Harley, sternly.

It was a moment only when another young man came out. His legs exceeded in thinness any that had come before, and as he walked hurriedly down the pavilion to take his carriage, all the police and spectators turned to look. The imperturbability of the officers was not proof. Inspector Harley laughed quietly and said two words to the Sergeant and Central Office men, who laughed with him. Deputy Chief Cortright turned in a confidential way to some one standing near him, and remarked:

"I couldn't stand on those things."

Capt. Chapman murmured something approvingly, and the big police officers smiled.

One Very Good Figure.

There were some men with well-turned calves, with curves which showed the result of exercise and good physical training. A young man in the dress of a Scottish chieftain attracted much notice. But the well-rounded limbs were the exception, and the police, without making any embarrassing demonstration, had much quiet merriment over the spectacle.

Another thing that one might remark in looking over the guests was the absence of high insteps. It was seldom that one saw men with large feet. Generally, the dainty shoes showed long, slender feet. In the men, however, the arched instep that is taken often as the index of aristocracy was missing. Some of the insteps, in fact, were unusually low.

The ladies, however, whose shoes sometimes peeped out from under their rustling, spreading skirts and their waving laces, as they stepped into their carriages, generally had high insteps.

The physical appearance generally of the men as they passed in review before the tall picked officers was not impressive. Perhaps, in an average motley gathering, the social lions would be of sufficient height, but in contrast with the men who were there to guard them, these interesting and powerful gentlemen looked somewhat small.

MANY PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN.

The Guests Went from the Ball to Gilbert's Studio—Three Large Groups Taken.

Perhaps one of the most potent reasons why the guests began leaving as early as they did was the fact that a great many of them desired to have their pictures taken in costume.

The rush at Gilbert's studio commenced about 2:30, and the operators had all they could do. The first to appear at that hour was Mrs. J. E. Alexandre, in a Louis XVI. costume. Miss Louise Webb followed in a gown of the same order, the brocade of which belonged to her grandmother. Others were John A. Hadden, Mrs. Hadden, F. K. Pendleton, and Mrs. Pendleton.

Watts Sherman, as a German courtier of the sixteenth century, and Mrs. Sherman, in Swedish Court costume of the end of the eighteenth century, made a pretty picture. Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Loomis and Miss J. D. Prince, as M. de Bouille, the Marquise de Lafayette, and Comtesse de Grignon, respectively, presented a striking group.

It was past 6 o'clock when a dozen carriages rattled up to the entrance of the studio containing the Bradley Martin party, and a party headed by Mrs. Levi P. Morton. At the request of Mrs. Martin a group was arranged in a standing position, with the hostess in the centre. In the group, among others, were John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Robert Van Cortland. A second group of the party contained Craig Wadsworth, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Henry Lehr, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Center Hitchcock, Miss Lena Morton, J. Townsend Martin, Bradley Martin, Jr., and Miss Gerry.

The largest group taken was that of Mrs. Levi P. Morton's party. Twenty-four figures were represented, and made a most pleasing effect.

Others who had sittings were O. H. P. Belmont, in his suit of armor; Mrs. Belmont, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, Creighton Webb, Miss Ethel Davis, Miss A. Roberts, F. Delano Weeks, J. W. Appleton, James B. Townsend, Mrs. Townsend, George T. Davidson, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, and F. C. Bishop, as Henry III.

Among the late arrivals were Messrs. Crowninshield, Watress, Eustis, J. T. Davies, Jr., Herbert Barry, Leavitt J. Hunt, Madison and De Forest Grant, O. M. Bishop, Wadsworth, H. D. Robbins, J. A. Burden, Jr., W. Burden, Manson Morris, H. M. Ingersoll; the Misses Johnson, E. S. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gallatin, Jr., Mrs. James Lanier, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, and Miss A. Blight.

The employes of the Gilbert establishment were kept busy until nearly 9 o'clock yesterday.

POLICE WERE WRONG.

Magistrate Simms Said Citizens Should Have Had Freedom to Pass on the Streets.

An incident having a direct bearing on the police arrangements for the Bradley Martin ball occurred in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning. Frank Walfren, a cable car conductor of 2,528 Madison Avenue, was arrested in front of the Schermerhorn mansion, 41 West Twenty-third Street, Wednesday night.

The guests who were at a ball in the mansion were to attend the Bradley Martin ball, and were in costume. An awning had been stretched across the walk, and Walfren passed up and down through this covering until he was arrested. Walfren said he was going home when arrested. Magistrate Simms was indignant and discharged Walfren, saying:

"What right did this awning have there? All citizens have a right to pass unrestrictedly up and down the sidewalks of this city. You had no right to arrest this man. The citizens have a perfect right to walk along the streets. They should be unrestricted and free to all. If anything should have been done, you should have removed that awning. It had no right to be there blocking pedestrians. The prisoner is discharged."

There has been much complaint from residents of Thirty-third Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, about the conduct of the police during the Bradley Martin ball. A hedge of police from 10 until 12 was planted across each end of Thirty-third Street, shutting off the block as if it had been private grounds.

About 11 o'clock those residents of the street who had been to the theatres began to come home and with great surprise found themselves checked in sight of their doors. Many of them were admitted only after much inconvenience. Several guests of the Cambridge were sent around a block from Broadway to Fifth Avenue before they were permitted to enter.

"What law is there," exclaimed a gentleman who has lived at the Cambridge since the hotel was built, "by which these people, with their ball, cause me to be shut off from my home? A big officer stopped me at Broadway, and absolutely refused to let me pass until I had seen the Sergeant. I showed letters addressed to me at this hotel, but, nevertheless, I was forced to walk around the square to the Fifth Avenue entrance of the street, and even there they questioned me."

At this moment a police Sergeant entered the hotel. "By what law, officer," exclaimed the excited gentleman, "do you shut me off from my house?"

"We make the law," replied the Sergeant.

Big Suit Against Jersey City.

Corporation Counsel John A. Blair of Jersey City was yesterday notified by Collins & Corbin, counsel for the East Jersey Water Company, that suit would be begun against the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City in the Supreme Court at Trenton on March 12 to recover $500,000. The suit is to recover $231,947 claimed to be due the company for water delivered to Jersey City up to July 1, 1896.

New Fire Engine for Hoboken.

Warned by the result of two fires, which occurred almost simultaneously about two weeks ago, and in which six lives were lost, the Hoboken Common Council has appropriated $25,000 for the purchase of a new steamer, and the erection of an engine house, the latter to be built in the lower part of the city.

STEEL RAIL MARKET ACTIVE

Some of the Present and Future Results of the Collapse of the Pool.

SOME LARGE ORDERS GIVEN.

Stuyvesant Fish's Statement in Regard to the Illinois Central's Large Contract Made Yesterday—Rumors About Prices.

The collapse of the steel rail pool, the attitude of the Rockefeller-Carnegie interests toward those of the Illinois Steel Company, and impending trouble for the iron ore pool, or Iron Ore Association, were associated on the Street yesterday with comments and predictions in regard to railroad conditions and prospects in general.

All sorts of reports as to orders and prices were current yesterday. Quotations for steel rails were from $18 to $14, the latter Pittsburg delivery, and it was asserted that at $17 all the rails that could be bought could be obtained. This, it was argued, should mean the equipment of every railroad for at least two years. Large orders are looked for from Japan, South America, Mexico, and other purchasing countries. The Illinois Steel Company is said to have closed on orders for $5,000,000 worth of steel rails, with the condition that the orders may be doubled on the concession rates. With such demands on the resources and capacities of the mills, their ability to fill orders may soon end, and rails may be quoted higher than before the collapse of the pool.

An item in the situation is the guarantee given the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad by the Rockefeller-Carnegie combination of 5,000,000 ore tonnage a year for twenty-five years. This road will be finished about Oct. 1, and will enter into operation most auspiciously. With it ore can be delivered at the Bessemer works at $2 a ton, against $4, the cost now from Lake Erie. Rails are now lower than ever they were. It is estimated that the lowest price at which they can be sold is $12 a ton. Perhaps the average price at which the bulk of the orders were filled recently was $20 a ton. Bessemer steel rails were first made in America in 1867. The lowest price before the present cut was in 1895—$22 a ton. The output of the Carnegie Company is about 750,000 tons a year.

Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, authorized this statement in regard to the company's order for rails yesterday:

"From the surplus earnings of the year ended June 30, 1896, the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at that time, set apart $422,500 to be expended this year in betterments. At yesterday's meeting they not only authorized the purchase of the full quota of rails recommended by the Chief Engineer for this year's renewals on the entire system—25,400 tons—but they also availed of the low price to buy 24,600 tons additional. The cost of these additional rails, less the value of old rails removed from track, will be paid for from the betterment fund. This will put the road one year further in advance as to renewals and in substitution of seventy-five-pound rails for sixties and fifty-sixes.

"On the 4,400 miles of the system in eleven States, operated by the Illinois Central, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley, and the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern, Railroad Companies, there is neither a workable deposit of iron, nor coking coal fit for use in a blast furnace. Nor has any Director or officer of the company, to my knowledge, the slightest interest in the manufacture of steel in any form. Nor is there a blast furnace or a rolling mill on the line, outside of the city of Chicago. Nor do those there located draw supplies of ore, coke, or ore, or flux over our road.

"In short, we probably have less interest in the iron trade than any other large railroad system. Our action in doubling our purchases of rails has been predicated on the cheapness of the article, an appreciation that activity in the iron trade means a rising commercial barometer and a desire to do what in us lies to give employment to labor and capital by setting both at work. We placed nine-tenths of our 50,000 ton purchase with the Illinois Steel Company in order to keep a Chicago industry busy and the labor in the midst employed.

"The steel-rail combination has done incalculable harm to the iron trade in maintaining an arbitrary price, out of all proportion to the cost of the materials and labor used in the manufacture. A much worse thing for the railroads has been the great and growing disproportion between the price of old rails and new. Formerly, and for several years together, we could sell a ton and a third of old (iron) rails for the cost of a ton of new steel rails. Last year the prices in Chicago were, for scrap steel rails, $10; for new steel rails, $22; ratio, two and nine-tenths tons of old for one of new. What the ratio will be when prices are once more adjusted no one can tell. But if the other railroads will likewise avail of present quotations to place orders for enough to put a stop to expenditures in their entire mileage this year, we will certainly see increased activity in every branch of trade at an early day. As the general commercial conditions are good and sound, prices of raw materials and staple goods being unusually low, we need but a revival in the iron trade to set the wheels of commerce in motion. I, for one, believe that we have now got over the 'dead centre.' It remains for others, manufacturers, merchants, and bankers alike, to see matters in the same light."

"Look out," said a Wall Street authority yesterday, "for the Rockefeller-Carnegie combination. It practically owns all its plant can handle. It possesses the ore in the bowels of the earth and owns or controls every agency by which it is extracted, taken to the mills and turned out ready for the market. Rival concerns may be strong, but my idea is that unless there's a truce the combination will in the end have disposed of every rival and be in a position to control everything."

THE ORE POOL MUST GO.

A Great Struggle Expected in the Lake Superior Field.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Tribune this morning publishes the following:

"The Iron Ore Association, which has controlled prices and fixed the output of Lake Superior iron mines, stands directly in the track of the cyclone which has swept away every combination and pool in the iron and steel trade for the division of business and the maintenance of prices.

"What the Rockefeller-Carnegie combination will do in the ore pool will become manifest within a fortnight. The first announcement will be in the shape of large sales of ore for delivery during the coming season of navigation without regard to the pool.

"Even more important than the collapse of the steel rail pool, which was scattered to the winds on Monday, will be the termination of the ore pool. It will mean a terrific war on prices by all the iron mining companies of Northern Michigan and Minnesota.

"Towns now prosperous in those regions will be affected. Mines which have produced mountains of ore and made many millionaires may be given over to rotting timbers and rusty dumps. The population of the iron-mining regions of the North will be shifted in the migration of miners to new fields. The stories of privation and suffering which the iron districts of the North have several times given to the world since the panic of four years ago may be retold in the working out of the changes which must come with free competition between the great mining companies.

"While the end of the steel rail pool brings a reduction of wages, it also brings more work, but in the mines new fields of labor are far away, and in the development of the Mesaba range far less men are required to produce the ore than in the old mines, which have furnished the most employment to miners in the past.

"There is serious question if the iron ore pool has not already gone. In previous Winters the production of every important mine in the Lake Superior region had been allotted and prices fixed long before this time in February. As yet no allotment has been made, and no prices fixed for the coming season. Meetings have been held at Cleveland, but they have been fruitless in reaching an agreement. The larger companies, believing a gigantic war cannot be averted, appear to be indifferent over the results of these sessions.

"On all sides the sentiment was general yesterday that the ore pool could not be saved, and that identically the same influences which have wrecked every iron and steel combination in existence at the beginning of the year will prevent the iron-mining companies from reaching an agreement.

"In the war the two great companies will be the Minnesota Iron Company, with headquarters in this city, and the Lake Superior Consolidated Mines, controlled by Jonn D. Rockefeller. Both operate in the Mesaba Range, above Duluth, in Minnesota, although the Minnesota company has heavy interests in the Vermillion Range also. Their railroads reach in the same region, and some of their properties adjoin each other. Further to the westward is the Mahoning Mine, owned by Pennsylvania iron manufacturers.

"While every range in the Lake Superior region will be vitally affected by the outbreak of hostilities, the battleground will be the Mesaba Range, where the leaders meet.

"President D. H. Bacon of the Minnesota Iron Company said yesterday that he knew of no agreement covering the output of the mines or prices for 1897. He expected a larger demand for steel, and perhaps an export trade. This would certainly call on the mines for more ore. All Mr. Bacon would say regarding the impending struggle in the ore trade yesterday was:

"'There are 300,000,000 tons of ore in sight in the Mesaba Range. The Rockefeller holdings, either in fee or under lease, including the fee of the Mountain Iron Mine, which recently has been leased to the Carnegie Steel Company, no doubt approximate 100,000,000 tons. The rest is held by persons who have no connection with Mr. Rockefeller's interests.'

"Asked regarding his idea of the break-up of the steel pool, Mr. Bacon said that the tendency throughout the country is to get the cost of products down nearer to that in other countries."

SITUATION AT PITTSBURG.

Carnegie Makes Another Heavy Cut in the Price of Rails.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 11.—The situation in the steel rail business to-day shows that the cutting of prices has resolved itself into a bitter war for supremacy. It is learned that the Carnegie Steel Company is meeting all competition of the Illinois Steel Company, and has instructed its representatives in Chicago to sell steel rails at $17 in Chicago, or $14.25 in Pittsburg, a lower figure than has been quoted in any reports printed.

When the pool went to pieces in the Pittsburg meeting Monday, an agreement is said to have been made between the two big concerns operating west of the mountains to maintain prices, which were then fixed at $20 at Pittsburg and $21 at Chicago; but each firm was to go after any business that it could obtain. President Gates of the Illinois Steel Company, it is alleged, went direct to Chicago, and within two hours the wires were burdened with messages to all the railroads of the West quoting rails at $18. The Carnegie Company at once issued orders to its agents to meet all cuts that might be made, and as a result to-day the Carnegie Company at Chicago is selling rails at $14.25 per ton, which, with the freight from Pittsburg added, makes a rate of $17, and the war, it is said, is to be waged to the bitter end.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie arrived in Pittsburg last evening and held a conference with the officials of his company this morning. Mr. Carnegie was not accessible to newspaper reporters to-day, but it is understood he is personally directing the policy of the company in the present war.

CAMBRIA COMPANY WILL FIGHT.

Will Meet Any Prices Made, Even If Below Cost.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Feb. 11.—"You may say," said General Manager Charles B. Price of the Cambria Iron Company to-day, "that the Cambria Iron Company will take all the steel rail orders it can possibly fill at $17 a ton. If the price goes lower, we will meet the figures. The Cambria Iron Company will not quit the field. It is in the fight, and will stay in it to the end."

Concerning the outlook for business, Mr. Price expressed it as his conviction that from now on there will be an enormous production of steel rails.

"This will mean," he said, "that business will revive in every other direction."

"Can you make steel rails for $17 at a profit?" Mr. Price was asked.

"No; but that will not matter to the Cambria Iron Company. We will simply be obliged to put a stop to expenditures in some directions to meet whatever loss there may be at the end of the fight."

"Will the price be below $17?"

"I do not think so."

Cyrus Elder, solicitor for the Cambria Company, regards the story that Carnegie and Rockefeller design to control the steel rail markets of the world as wild newspaper talk. Concerning the reported Carnegie-Rockefeller combination, Mr. Elder to-day said:

"If Carnegie and Rockefeller have any such idea in view, they will find that this is a very, very large world."

Mr. Elder did not know what effect the drop in the price of steel rails would have on the Cambria Company, but he said he guessed that whatever happened the Cambria Company would be able to do business at the old stand.

MILLS START, WAGES CUT.

The Illinois Steel Company Puts 3,000 Men at Work.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—All the mills of the Illinois Steel Company's works at South Chicago started at full blast yesterday for the first time in many months. Nearly 3,000 men returned to work.

Wages all along the line were cut from 10 to 15 per cent.

The Bridgeport Works, which employ about 2,500 men, are expected to resume soon with a reduced wage scale similar to that of the South Chicago plant.

Anniversary for Deaconesses.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the reception of the first Deaconesses into the Protestant Episcopal Church of Long Island was celebrated in the chapel of St. John's Hospital, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Sister Julia and Sister Emma, two of the six Deaconesses who have been connected with the work of the Church Charity Foundation since its inception, were present. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Bunn, chaplain of the Church Charity Foundation Society; the Rev. Mr. Beers, and the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentz

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

A Debate on the Money Question Occupies the House for the Greater Part of Its Session.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL PASSED.

The Proposition to Fortify Romer Shoals Is Defeated — Report Against Watson in the Georgia Contested Election Case.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) reported back from the Committee on Commerce the House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River, in the State of Washington, and stated, as an instance of legislative carelessness, that that same bill had already passed both Houses, had been signed by the President, and was now law.

The Senate bill to provide time and places for the trial in Oklahoma of cases arising under the laws of the United States was passed.

The House joint resolution for the appointment of Gen. J. M. Brown of Maine on the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was passed.

The Senate bill to amend existing law for placing on the retired list enlisted men in the army or navy, after thirty years' service at 75 per cent. of their pay, (service in war times to be computed as double time,) was passed.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was taken up and passed, with a few amendments, after some remarks by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) on an item of $10,000 for a Minister Plenipotentiary to the States of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador. Two of these States, he said, had, according to newspaper reports, formed, with Honduras, a new Government called the Greater Republic of Central America, sending a Minister to Washington, who had been formally received by the President, and closing their respective foreign offices, so that an American Minister could hold no diplomatic relations with them individually. But of this change the President of the United States had not condescended to give any information to Congress or the people.

A proposition to have the vote taken on the conference report to the Immigration bill on Wednesday next at 4 P. M. was made by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) and agreed to.

HOUSE.

MONEY QUESTION DEBATED.

Report Against Watson in the Georgia Election Contest—Romer Shoals Fortifications Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A misplaced semicolon in the bill providing for the refunding of the bonded indebtedness of the several Territories was the innocent cause of a wholly unexpected debate on the monetary question in the House to-day, lasting two or three hours.

Two or three years ago Congress authorized Arizona to sell some "gold" bonds, upon the request of M. A. Smith, then the Delegate from that Territory, because the Territory could get better terms for such bonds than for "lawful money" bonds. The bill under discussion authorized the refunding of these particular bonds in gold bonds, but the presence of a semicolon in the text suggested to the mind of Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) the possibility that the bill could be so construed as to warrant the issue of gold bonds for all the Territorial bonds mentioned.

From the declaration of Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) that he could see no harm that would result if all the bonds were made payable in gold, a lively discussion sprang up, in which many members took part, and which took a wide range. The most important statements in the course of the debate were those by Mr. Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) in charge of the bill. He said that the country was upon a gold basis; that it would doubtless continue on that basis; that it would not initiate an international bimetallic conference, and that there was sufficient statesmanship in the Republican Party to provide for the largest possible use of silver, and that it would not be through the unlimited coinage of the metal.

At Mr. Knox's suggestion, the semicolon was replaced by a comma; on Mr. McMillin's suggestion, the bonds, other than the Arizona gold bonds named, were made payable in the "lawful money of the United States," and the bill was then passed.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1898, was reported by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) presented the unanimous report of Elections Committee No. 1 upon the contest of Thomas E. Watson against J. C. Black, from the Tenth District of Georgia, in favor of Black, and stated he would call it up at the first opportunity.

The bill making appropriations (a total of $9,253,325) for fortifications for the year ending June 30, 1898, was considered and passed. Mr. Fischer (Rep., N. Y.,) moved an amendment appropriating $1,000 for a survey of Romer Shoals at the entrance to New York Harbor to determine the feasibility of locating revolving-turret defense thereon, but it was rejected.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. It carries a total appropriation of $95,611,714, an increase over the appropriations for the current year of $3,040,150.

In answer to questions by members, Mr. Loud said there were, in his opinion, many avenues through which the expenditures of the department could be reduced, notably in the distribution of second-class mail matter and in the rates paid to the railroads for transportation of mail matter.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) said that, as a member of the committee which prepared the bill, he could not approve the appropriation of $196,000 for "special facilities on trunk lines from Boston to New Orleans." It was a pure gratuity, he said, and while it was true that the expenditure was within the "discretion" of the Postmaster General, he doubted if any man in the United States could or would resist the pressure brought for the disbursing of the appropriation after it had been authorized by Congress.

The appropriation was defended by Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) and at the conclusion of his remarks the committee rose. The bill was not reported to the House.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

An Increase of $17,500,000 Over the Current Year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and directed Mr. Cannon to report it to the House. The bill carries $50,664,743, over $8,000,000 below the estimates and $17,500,000 in excess of the appropriation for the current year. The estimates include $17,529,053 for river and harbor contracts, and the committee allow $18,615,996 for such purposes.

The request of members from Louisiana, Nebraska, and California for $1,085,156 to pay the balance due sugar producers under the Law of 1890 was not allowed.

Among the appropriations for public buildings are the following:

New York—Buffalo, $500,000; New York Appraisers' Warehouse, (to complete,) $300,000.

New Jersey—Camden, (additional ground,) $5,000; Newark, (additional ground,) $68,000; Paterson, (to complete,) $70,000.

Toward the construction of works on harbors and rivers under contract heretofore made are the following items, among others:

Hudson River, New York, $400,000.

New York Harbor: Bay Ridge Channel, the triangular area between Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channel and Buttermilk Channel, $400,000; Newtown Creek, to complete, $185,000; Buffalo (N. Y.) Harbor, $550,000; Dunkirk (N. Y.) harbor, $398,258; Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, $800,000; Ohio River, $700,000; Illinois and Michigan Canal, $1,000,000; Mississippi River, $3,408,686; Missouri River, from mouth to Sioux City, $800,000; for completing channel connecting the waters of the great lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo, $1,000,000; new lightship off Fire Island, $40,000.

Other items are:

Distinctive paper for United States securities, $65,000; engraving and printing, $1,113,700; support of homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, $2,574,646; to aid homes for soldiers in States and Territories, $825,000; life-saving service, $1,562,795; support of lighthouse establishments, $2,868,000; preventing deposits in New York Harbor, $50,000; public printing and binding, $3,220,000; expenses of revenue cutter service, $1,100,000; expenses of United States courts $5,089,512.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Reorganization Bill Discussed by the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day discussed the bill to reorganize the Consular Service which Mr. Adams (Rep., Penn.,) has prepared as a substitute for several bills on the same subject referred to the committee.

It provides for the appointment of a committee of five members, two Senators, two Representatives, and one officer of the Department of State, to assist the President in the reorganization of the Consular Service. This reorganization should cover all offices of the service. It provides that the office of Consular Clerk be transformed into Vice Consul and that of Commercial Agent into Consul of the second class; that other classes of office, with salaries, be—Consul General, first class, $6,000; Consul General, second class, $5,000; Consul, first class, $4,000; Consul, second class, $2,500; Vice Consul, first class, $1,800; Vice Consul, second class, $1,500; Vice Consul, third class, $1,200. All fees of whatever nature are to be paid into the Treasury.

An age limit of from twenty-one to forty-five years is fixed for admission into the service, but persons previously employed for not less than four years may be admitted up to sixty-five years.

Two-thirds of the present incumbents shall be gradually recalled within three years after the passage of the bill, those of the requisite age to be readmitted after passing a required examination.

The President is to appoint a Board of Examiners, who shall conduct examinations for entrance into the service, without which none shall enter.

It was decided to hold a special meeting of the committee next Wednesday to further consider the bill, and if possible, to come to a conclusion thereon.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Corps of Engineers—Lieut. Col. J. A. Smith, to be Colonel; Major Charles J. Allen, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Smith S. Leach, to be Major; First Lieut. William E. Craighill, to be Captain; Second Lieut. J. B. Cavanagh, to be First Lieutenant.

Quartermaster's Department.—Major Edwin B. Atwood, Quartermaster, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General; Capt. George E. Pond, Assistant Quartermaster, to be Major and Quartermaster, and Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Senate Action on Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

James R. Keaton, Associate Judge Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

B. R. Doody, Postmaster at Canton, Mass.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary by a vote of 7 to 8 this morning ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Henry E. Davis to be District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

To Prevent Interference with Courts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A measure reported to the House to-day provides that every person who corruptly, or by threats, &c., endeavors to influence, intimidate, or impede any witness or officer in any United States court in the discharge of his duty shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not more than six years, or both.

Codification of Laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The codification and revision of the criminal and penal laws of the United States is contemplated in a bill favorably reported to the Senate this morning by the Judiciary Committee. The measure provides for a commission of three to do the work, under the supervision of the Attorney General. Each Commissioner is to receive a salary of $5,000.

The Perrine Land Grant.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.) to-day introduced a resolution, which went over, directing the Senate Committee on Public Lands to investigate the issue of a patent in the Perrine land grant, in the State of Florida. This is the patent recently issued to President Cleveland's father-in-law.

District Judges' Salaries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts introduced in the Senate today a bill providing a uniform salary of $6,000 per year for all District Judges of the United States court.

TO SEND GRAIN TO INDIA.

United States Warships Have Not Cargo Space Enough.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Herbert has received a request from the San Francisco Board of Trade to detail a war vessel to carry grain to the starving people of India. He has written to Senator Perkins to-day to the effect that it will be impossible to grant the request, as the war vessels, from their construction and the great amount of space occupied by their machinery guns, stores, &c., are not fitted to carry a cargo. The United States has nothing in the way of transports or freight vessels suitable for the purpose.

The Secretary suggests that the best way will be for Congress to authorize the employment or charter of a vessel with sufficient cargo space for the voyage, and expresses his desire to facilitate the matter in any way in his power.

West Point Cadet Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The following cadet appointments to the Military Academy at West Point are announced: Edwin E. Larson, Knoxville, Iowa; Oliver Newman, alternate, Des Moines, Iowa; Eugene C. Stacey, Bloomdale, Ohio; Josiah M. Downs, alternate, Waterville, Ohio; Tracey T. Smith, Pontiac, Mich.; Frederick C. Hoth, Hackensack, N. J.; J. Anderson Barry, alternate, Hackensack, N. J.; Erasmus R. Smith, Washington, Ind.; Lee B. Purcell, alternate, Vincennes, Ind.; Paul D. Colman, Macon, Mo.; Philip S. Smith, Juniata, Neb.; Lamonte J. Belknap, alternate, Hastings, Neb., and John D. Ferrell, Marden City, Mo.

Zuker Goes to Prison with a Threat.

Isaac Zuker, sentenced to prison for arson, was taken to Sing Sing yesterday afternoon. He said he was not done fighting yet, and would probably be back here in a few days. "If I have to serve my time," he added, "I'll live through the thirty-six years if only for the purpose of getting revenge on Assistant District Attorney Davis. He'll wish he had served the time instead of me when I get through with him."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Two Propositions Presented for the Creation of a Bronx River Valley Drainage Commission.

STREET STAND BILL PASSED.

Debate on the Proposal to Give a Franchise for a Pneumatic Tube Package Delivery Between This City and Brooklyn.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—A great number of additional petitions asking that the liquor tax for druggists under the Raines law be reduced were received in the Senate this morning.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Cantor—Permitting applications to the Supreme Court to sell property held in trust when it is shown that it is for the benefit of the property.

Senator Ellsworth—Making a half holiday on April 27 in New York, Kings, and Westchester Counties, the occasion being the dedication of Gen. Grant's tomb.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Coggeshall—Prohibiting any municipal corporation from engaging in the exercise of rights accorded to a corporation by franchise within the territory for which such franchise is given.

Senator Wieman—Providing for the purchase or acquisition by right of eminent domain by the City of Brooklyn of the stock, franchises, and property of incorporated water companies having property in the Thirteenth Ward of Brooklyn.

Senator McNulty—Authorizing the Park Commissioner of Brooklyn to expend $25,000 for the erection of gates and walls and other improvements to Prospect Park.

Senator Coffey—Authorizing the establishment of a public market in the Eighth Ward of the City of Brooklyn.

Senator Burns—Creating the Mayor of New York, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, and their successors in office; Fordham Morris and Archibald Van Arden of New York; William Walsh of Yonkers, Frank McTichenor of Mount Vernon, and Jacob Halstead as the Bronx Valley Drainage Commissioners, to provide for the building, operation, and maintenance of a system of sewage disposal of the Bronx River and the Westchester Creek Valleys, and to prevent the overflow and pollution of said river and creek. Senator Grady also introduced a bill which created a Bronx Valley Drainage Commission for the same purpose, but providing that the Mayor of New York shall name two of the Commissioners, the Mayor of Yonkers one, the Mayor of Mount Vernon one, and the Board of Supervisors of Westchester one member.

Senator Wilcox—Amending the law affecting street surface railroads by permitting a road operated in cities of the third class to charge 10 cents fare where the passenger is carried in a car which overcomes an elevation of at least 400 feet within a distance of one and a half miles.

Senator Wieman—Authorizing the Controller of Brooklyn, with the consent of the Mayor, at any time in his discretion to sell at public auction to the highest bidder any property acquired by the city at sales for the non-payment of taxes.

Senator Cantor—Providing that a judgment cannot be enforced against a decedent unless the action is brought against the administrator or executor in his official capacity.

Senator Krum—Extending the open session for the killing of plover, jacksnipe, and other similar birds from April 1 to Dec. 31, instead of from July 1 to Dec. 1.

ASSEMBLY.

FREE TEXT-BOOK QUESTION.

The Nixon Bill Amended and Advanced—Debate Over the New York and Brooklyn Pneumatic Tube Franchise.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Mr. Nixon's free school-book bill provoked considerable discussion in the Assembly to-day. It was amended to provide that the taxpayers of a district be duly notified whenever there was to be a vote on the question of the purchase of text-books at a school district meeting. Then it was advanced to third reading. The following bills were passed:

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Authorizing New York City to issue bonds to pay for condemned houses torn down by the order of the Board of Health.

Mr. Husted—Changing the title of the New York Casualty Insurance Company to the New York Casualty Association.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Providing that the Superintendent of Public Buildings in New York City and one of any board that may be appointed at any time to examine buildings shall be a civil engineer.

Mr. Kelsey—Providing that when there is a demand for jury trial the party making the demand shall pay the statutory fees for the attendance of jurors and also the fees for constables.

Mr. Reinhard—Appropriating $350,000 to complete the approaches to the drawbridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue.

Mr. H. T. Andrews—Authorizing the Mayor of New York to issue permits to sprinkling concerns when the residents of any locality apply for such permission.

The Pneumatic Tube Bill.

The second reading of Mr. H. T. Andrews's measure, providing for the transmission of packages, letters, and merchandise by pneumatic tubes, called for a long discussion.

Mr. Trainor, in speaking against the bill, asserted that it was a measure of capitalists trying to revive a corporation that had been declared illegal by the Supreme Court, and had been practically dead for thirty years. Among other statements, Mr. Trainor arraigned Gen. E. P. Thomas for having tried for years to lobby the plans of the company through the Legislature, and charged that it was a railroad and not a tube method of transmission that was proposed, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Austin replied to Mr. Trainor, and, taking the measure up by sections, declared that the corporation was a reputable one, many eminent persons, from ex-Gov. Morton down, having holdings in it.

Mr. Allds also spoke in favor of the bill, incidentally defending Gen. Thomas from the charge made by Mr. Trainor. The bill was finally advanced to a third reading.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Murphy—Placing all persons in this State holding public office, whether salaried or unsalaried, under the provisions of the classified civil service rules.

Mr. Scherer—Amending the act to prevent fraudulent practices upon hotel keepers in relation to their liability for losses so as to apply to owners and managers of steamboats navigating the waters of the State.

Mr. Brennan—Providing that Doormen in the Brooklyn Police Department shall receive the same salary as patrolmen, and be governed by the same rules.

Mr. Green—Amending the law prohibiting the appearance of any child under sixteen years of age as a rope or wire walker, gymnast, wrestler, contortionist, rider, or acrobat, or upon any bicycle, also from begging under any pretense; from gathering rags or collecting cigar stumps, bones, or other refuse from markets or from peddling or engaging in any illegal, indecent, or immoral exhibition by repealing the provision which prevents the child from singing and dancing or playing on a musical instrument in a theatre.

Mr. Austin—Providing that dwelling houses in New York City occupied by one or more families shall conform to the present laws regulating the height of buildings, and the limitations of the act shall apply to all buildings constructed hereafter of fireproof material.

Mr. Austin—Providing for the assessment upon surface railroad companies in New York of their proportionate share for street improvements.

Mr. Cain—Prohibiting the use of bituminous or soft coal on railroads in cities containing over a million inhabitants.

Mr. Hoffman—Making the punishment for arson in the first degree imprisonment for life.

Vibrating in Tuneful Accord,

Like the strings of a musical instrument, the nervous system in health harmonizes pleasantly with the other parts of the system. But weakened or overwrought, it jangles most inharmoniously. Quiet and invigorate it with the great tranquilizer and tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which promotes digestion, bilious secretion and a regular action of the bowels, and prevents malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints.

TELEPHONE COMMISSION BILL.

Business Men Protest Against the Prevailing Rates.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations this afternoon gave a hearing on the Telephone bill, designed to constitute the State Engineer and Surveyor, Attorney General, and Controller a commission to investigate the operations of the telephone companies throughout the State with a view to obtaining cheaper service.

Gentlemen who claimed to represent ninety-one organizations appeared in favor of the bill. G. Waldo Smith, President of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York, repeated his argument in support of his charge of excessive rates made before the Senate Finance Committee last week. He said, in answer to questions, that he believed it was impossible to tell anything about the dividends paid by telephone companies.

Robert B. Nooney, President of the Retail Butchers' Association of New York, also protested against the excessive rates charged in New York City.

Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the New York Board of Trade, read a letter from the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, protesting against discrimination against druggists by the telephone company in Brooklyn.

Asked as to the profits of the company, Mr. Smith quoted from the report of the Ainsworth committee, which conducted an investigation into the subject, showing profits of $80.33 on each telephone during the year 1896. Another thing complained of was the inequality of the message toll system, it being shown that for a small number of messages the price was 15 cents a message, while, as the number of messages increased, the price decreased to 2 cents.

W. N. Bethiel, manager of the Metropolitan Telephone Company of New York, was present during the argument. He will have a hearing at another time.

MUNICIPAL GAS BILL.

New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo People Speak in Its Favor.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Senate Cities Committee gave a hearing to-day on Senator McNulty's bill providing for municipal ownership of gas and electric-light plants in cities of the first class.

Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn appeared in favor of the bill. He declared that the people had been robbed of millions of dollars by corporations watering their stock. The sentiment in favor of municipal ownership was growing. The people are in favor of it. Oil lamps are being used because gas is not as cheap. In Glasgow, since the city has owned the gas plant, the consumption of gas is over three times as great as when the gas plant was owned by a corporation. If the people of the great cities of the State were to vote on the subject of municipal ownership of gas and electric-light plants, the proposition would be carried by a large majority. The proposition was not new, for already 600 cities in the world owned gas plants.

A. B. Cruikshank of Brooklyn, who represented the Democratic League of Kings County, also favored the bill. He believed that the ownership of gas and electric-light plants would bring considerable revenue to the city. New York and other cities ought to be lighted as well and as satisfactorily as Paris. Municipal ownership would make the cities more attractive, so that people would not go abroad to spend their money.

J. N. Adams, a member of the Common Council of Buffalo, favored the bill. He said that the Common Council of his city approved the measure, though the price of gas there was but $1 per 1,000. The measure, he contended, was in line with the progress of the time.

Gregory Weinstein, representing the Social Reform Club of New York, also favored the bill. He contended that people were entirely at the mercy of gas companies, and that the price of gas should be lower, and that the only way that it could be brought about was through municipal ownership.

Senator McNulty cited the case of Wheeling, West Va., where gas companies some years ago had charged $3.50 per 1,000. Now the city was furnished with gas at 75 cents.

No one appeared in opposition to the bill, but the committee took no definite action in executive session.

SUPERVISION OF BILLS.

Senator Parsons's Plan for Reducing the Number of Measures.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator Parsons tomorrow will introduce a bill to keep down the number of bills presented to the Legislature. It provides:

"A member or a member-elect of the Legislature who intends to present a bill at the next session must, on or before the 15th of December next preceding such session submit the same to the Statutory Revision Commissioners for examination and revision. It shall be their duty to examine a bill so submitted and make such corrections and changes therein as may be necessary to produce uniformity in style and plan of arrangement of the statutes.

"After the opening of the annual session and before the first day of March next following, a bill shall not be introduced unless indorsed with the approval of a majority of the Commissioners. After the first day of March a bill shall not be introduced unless indorsed with the certificates of the Governor or Acting Governor to the effect that there appears to be an apparent necessity for its consideration by the Legislature."

PAYN IN OFFICE.

Will Select New Quarters in New York City.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Louis F. Payn today took possession of the office of Superintendent of Insurance, and to him Superintendent Pierce transferred the $16,000,000 of securities deposited by insurance companies.

Mr. Payn appointed R. H. Hunter of Poughkeepsie First Deputy. He will be stationed in the New York office. His salary is $5,000. William H. Buckley of Albany was reappointed Third Deputy at $4,000 per year. Isaac H. Vanderpoel, who has been First Deputy, will be stationed at New York as chief examiner. His salary is $5,000.

Mr. Payn said he would go to New York Monday to secure a new office on Lower Broadway, Wall, or Broad Street.

WASHINGTON MARKET STANDS.

The House Passes Finn's Bill with but Three Dissenting Votes.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Assemblyman Finn's bills, one of which relates to the granting of permits for booths and stands about Washington Market and the other to the use of the stoop line of sidewalks on streets adjacent to the other markets in New York City, were before the Assembly to-day on the order of their final passage.

The one relating to Washington Market, known as the "Vesey Street bill," was passed after a lively discussion, in which Mr. Finn, Mr. Green, Mr. Dempsey, Mr. Van Keuren, and others participated. This bill was the first on the calendar, and it caused such a breeze that Mr. Finn said he had not the disposition to prolong a contest to-day, and the second bill was, at his request, laid aside without consideration. It retains its place on the calendar, and is likely to be called up again at any time.

The bill which was passed to-day has been amended since its opponents were here about two weeks ago. In its final form it authorizes the Controller "to grant permits to the holders of stands now doing business on stands abutting on Washington Market, and now situated on Vesey Street, Fulton Street, West Street, and Washington Street, in the City of New York."

Mr. Forrester of Brooklyn made a speech against the bill. He charged that it was simply the entering wedge of a movement which would grow in time until the same privilege was extended to all the business streets.

"There is something behind this bill," he said, "which we do not know about. There is a nigger in the fence."

Mr. Green proposed an amendment, which would have given the City Controller the right "to grant permits to occupants or holders of stands or booths to maintain such stands or booths." The portion of the bill which limits these permits to the streets named, Mr. Green proposed to strike out, thus making the permission apply to any street of the city.

Mr. Dempsey retorted to Mr. Forrester: "There is no nigger in the fence, but there is a nigger on the floor of this House, and he's a white man."

After the exchange of pleasantries Mr. Van Keuren, who represents a district in Ulster County, said he had transacted business for many years in New York, and was perfectly familiar with the situation. This bill was intended, he said, to extend to the owners of property about Washington Market the same privileges that were now enjoyed by others.

Mr. Finn reiterated that the bill really conferred no new rights. The sidewalks about the market have been in use as they are to-day for fifty years at least, and the Controller collects fees from the occupants. The same thing was to be continued under the bill.

Mr. Green's proposed amendment was lost, and the bill passed, with but three votes against it.

WESTCHESTER BILL WITHDRAWN.

Gov. Black Notified Its Author That It Would Be Vetoed.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator J. Irving Burns to-day sent up a resolution recalling from the Governor the bill relating to the Commissioner of Jurors in Westchester County. Ostensibly, the bill was recalled for the purpose of amendment. In reality it was withdrawn because Gov. Black let Mr. Burns know that he would veto it if it were not withdrawn.

It is a measure which involves Westchester County politics, and if it became a law, it would have a bearing on the factional fight there. Mr. Burns has fought the measure through to the Governor's room against the opposition of Assemblyman Husted.

Mr. Burns was anything but good natured over the action of Gov. Black.

"It's poor pay for what I did in helping to rush the nomination of Mr. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance through the committee," said Mr. Burns.

The Senator is Chairman of the Committee on Insurance, to which Mr. Payn's nomination was referred. He called a meeting of the committee to act on the nomination within thirty minutes after the name was sent to the Senate. He insisted on prompt consideration and a favorable report. He said to-day that he thought his bill should have receivd better treatment at the hands of the Governor after his own activity in behalf of the Governor's personal friend.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Platt Men Say the Brackett Bill Will Not Be Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The three nominations for Railroad Commissioners are still hung up in the committee room. Senator Raines, the Chairman of the committee, makes no explanation for the delay further than to say that he is preparing to combat whatever opposition the Democratic Senators may make to Commissioner Baker.

Some Senators are still talking of increasing the commission to five, as is proposed in the Brackett bill, and, having done this, of enlarging its powers by giving it jurisdiction over gas and electrical companies. Senator Raines talks favorably of this scheme.

Predictions are heard that as soon as Mr. Platt learns of this proposition he will nip it in the bud and will discipline the Senators who are holding up the confirmations. Two of the nominees, Col. Dunn and Mr. Baker, are among Mr. Platt's warmest friends. Col. Dunn is particularly strong in the councils of the organization, and Mr. Platt's friends believe that the reduction of salary and division of power which is a part of the Brackett bill will not be tolerated.

The strongest Platt men in the Assembly say that whatever the Senate may do, their body will not indorse the scheme of increasing the powers of the Railroad Commission unless explicit orders are issued and it becomes a question of party policy.

Sunday Barbering Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The Assembly Committee on General Laws gave a hearing today on Assemblyman Roehr's bill, allowing barbers' shops to be kept open until 1 P. M. on Sunday in Brooklyn and Buffalo, as well as in New York and Saratoga. O. A. Miller of the Albany Master Barbers' Association, President Koeplitzky of the State Journeymen's Barbers' Association, Secretary Steinhary of the Troy Barbers' Association, and J. R. Bohmer and J. S. Markert of Brooklyn spoke in opposition to the bill. Assemblymen Roehr, Douglas, and G. W. Wilson favored it. No action was taken.

State Truant School.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—A committee of the State Association of School Superintendents, appointed to consider the features of a bill to establish a State Truant School, met with State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner at the latter's office today. The committee consists of Superintendent Charles W. Cole of Albany, Assistant Superintendent James Goodwin of New York, Superintendent Charles E. Gorton of Yonkers, Superintendent Sherman Williams of Glens Falls, and A. H. Wright, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in charge of the enforcement of the compulsory education law.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's Dinner.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff to-night gave one of his series of four dinners to the Senators, State officers, and Kings County Assemblymen. The guests present were Speaker James M. E. O'Grady, Senator Cantor, Senator Brown, Assemblyman Brennan, Senator Coffey, Assemblyman Bayliss, Senator Coggeshall, Col. John S. Kenyon, Col. Ashley W. Cole, Senator G. A. Davis, Senator Daley, Assemblyman Abell, Senator Cahoon, Senator C. Davis, Assemblyman Cain, Senator Burns, Assemblyman Nixon, State Controller Roberts, and Senator Ellsworth.

Treasurer Colvin's Stepmother Dead.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—State Treasurer Colvin was called to his home in Glens Falls to-day by an announcement of the death of Mrs. George W. Lee, wife of George W. Lee, of the Lake George Paper Company, and of the firm of Coolidge & Lee, sawmill proprietors at Ticonderoga. Mr. Colvin's mother died while the State Treasurer was an infant, and his father married Mrs. Lee for his second wife, and she was afterward married again after the death of Mr. Colvin's father.

Threw Her Child on the Floor.

Annie Cerchiano, twenty-seven years old, wife of Frank Cerchiano, an Italian shoemaker at 301 East Ninety-third Street, was sent to Bellevue Hospital last night insane. She became violent suddenly yesterday afternoon, and, picking up one of her children, dashed it against the floor. She would have killed the child had not her husband caught and held her.

THE YALE-HARVARD PEACE

Great Rejoicing at Cambridge Over the Prospect of a Triangular Race at Poughkeepsie.

ALL DEPENDS ON CORNELL.

The Ithacans Unwilling as Yet to Outline Their Future Course—Walter Camp Will Act for Yale on the Agreement.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 11.—Harvard men are happy this afternoon at the outcome of the negotiations for a resumption of athletic relations between Harvard and Yale.

The terms of the treaty of peace provide that Yale will meet Cornell and Harvard together in the boat race this year, providing the Cornell men do not make any unreasonable conditions which Yale cannot accept.

The agreement further provides for Harvard-Yale meetings in all branches of sport for five years, except in rowing, which is conditioned on Cornell's attitude toward Yale. If Cornell objects, there will be a resumption of athletic relations in other branches, and a four years' agreement in rowing made next year.

Nor is this the only thing that has been accomplished. After months of diplomacy, the Yale men have conceded gracefully the point on which Harvard insisted, that the athletic relations must be in all branches or none. Furthermore, Yale has accepted an invitation to meet Pennsylvania for the first time since 1892, having accepted an invitation for a contest in track athletics.

The whole matter, by common consent, has been placed in the hands of Walter Camp of Yale. He said to-night that he would take some days to consider it. He will undoubtedly inform Harvard that Yale accepts her proposition. It depends on Cornell whether Pennsylvania shall be allowed to enter the Poughkeepsie race.

ITHACANS PRESERVE SILENCE.

Unwilling As Yet to Say What Course They Will Take.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The various rumors in this morning's New York papers to the effect that Yale would row Cornell have again stirred up the undergraduate body to a considerable extent.

The Cornell Athletic Council has maintained silence about the whole matter thus far, and the most that can be obtained from Prof. B. I. Wheeler, the advisory member of the Rowing Committee, is the information that nothing has been done by Cornell as yet.

Capt. Spillman of the Cornell 'varsity crew said to-night: "You may say that, so far as I know, no official communications have been received from either Yale or Harvard relative to any triangular race."

Capt. Spillman had nothing to say as to whether Cornell would consent to let Yale into the Harvard race.

It is said The Cornell Sun, in an editorial article to-morrow, will urge the Athletic Council to make some sort of a statement.

The student body is strongly opposed to conceding anything to Yale which will prejudice Pennsylvania and Columbia. The remark heard on all sides is, "Let Yale come into the quadrangular race if she really wants to row in America."

The details of the Annapolis boat race have been arranged, and were announced by Commodore Mordock to-day. The race is to take place at Annapolis, on Saturday, May 15, between the first crew of the Annapolis Naval Academy and the second 'Varsity crew of Cornell, over a course of two miles. During their stay at Annapolis, the Cornell men will be the guests of the Naval Academy, and will occupy twelve rooms in the old quarters. The men will use the academy boathouse and will take their meals at the training table of the Annapolis crew.

Considerable interest is manifested in this race among the crew, not merely on account of the fact of another race, but because of the opportunity given to the second crew of obtaining a reward for their hard work. The men of the second crew have almost as much to do in turning out a winning crew as the 'Varsity men themselves, and they receive not any or very little of the glory. The Annapolis race allows these men to represent their Alma Mater in a contest against a worthy opponent, with a fair chance of winning laurels for themselves.

YALE AND PENNSYLVANIA.

They Will Enter Teams in the Annual Track Games.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—Immediately upon the announcement that Yale will meet Harvard in all branches of athletics this year comes the news that the Blue has accepted an invitation to meet the University of Pennsylvania in at least one branch of athletics.

Capt. Gerard of Yale and Capt. Winsor of the University of Pennsylvania have agreed to enter rival track relay teams at the annual track games of the two athletic associations of the two universities this year. Yale will enter a team in the games at Philadelphia the last of March, and the Pennsylvania University will enter a team at the annual Yale games here on March 13.

This will be the first occasion on which Yale and the University of Pennsylvania will meet directly in athletic games in any kind of sport since 1892. Yale's track team has gone into severe training for the event.

Acquiesce in Onkley's Election.

The Republican Aldermen concluded yesterday that John T. Oakley was properly elected Chairman of the Finance Committee, and they will make no protest to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

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BELLEVUE HOSPITAL ALUMNI.

Annual Dinner at the Waldorf—Mayor Strong a Speaker.

The Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital held its fifth reunion and dinner in the main ballroom of the Waldorf last evening. Over 175 members and guests of the society were present. The walls of the ballroom were still adorned with the floral decorations of the previous night.

Mayor Strong began the toasts with the sentiment, "The City of New York. God Made the Country and Man the Town"—Cowper. District Attorney Olcott responded to "The People." Other speakers and toasts were: Gen. James R. O'Beirne, "The Commissioners"; William T. Lusk, M. D., "The Medical Board"; Charles G. Wilson, "Hygea"; the Rev. George R. Van De Water, "The Doctor's Doctor"; Francis M. Scott, "The Patient"; Dr. Edward G. Janeway, "The Alumni."

Williams Alumni Smoker.

The Williams College Alumni Association of New York held an enjoyable smoker and supper at the Waldorf Hotel last evening. About 100 members of the association attended. Among them were Walter Edmunds, J. Hugh Peters, J. H. Corwin, A. F. Schauffler, Col. A. H. Smith, Dr. C. H. Gardiner, Dr. W. B. Broughton, W. B. Putney, J. M. Schermerhorn, H. B. Adrian, W. B. Safford, E. H. Childs, W. H. Maclay, Dr. W. N. Hubbard, and Dr. J. M. Foster.

METHODIST SOCIAL UNION.

A Dinner and Speeches in Honor of Lincoln's Birthday.

The Methodist Social Union met last night at the Windsor Hotel in honor of the birthday of Lincoln. A dinner was followed by memorial speeches. Edmund Clarence Stedman read his first campaign song, "Honest Abe of the West," and two other Lincoln poems—"Wanted—A Man," and "The Hand of Lincoln." H. W. Knight was Sergeant of the guards that escorted Mr. Lincoln daily, and D. H. Bates was the chief telegraph operator in the War Department at that time. Both gave personal reminiscences of Lincoln. L. E. Chittenden also recalled his association with the President. Dr. George E. Strobridge of Brooklyn spoke upon the moral and intellectual characteristics of "Honest Abe."

Five-minute talks upon similar topics were made by various members of the union. President J. A. Punderford acted as toastmaster.

Man with the Booty Escaped.

Two men entered the jewelry store of Morris Gerrits, at 1,668 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and while one of them engaged Mrs. Gerrits, whom they found alone there, in conversation, the other suddenly climbed up on the counter, and, reaching over the railing into the show window, grabb

PACIFIC DEBT SETTLEMENT

The Harrison Commission Plan Favored by the Committee of the Lower House of Congress.

OFFER TO BUY IS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Hubbard Says the New Yorker Who Made the Proposition to Purchase Is No Longer Willing to Take The Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—At the meeting of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day, it was developed that expected support for the propositions reported to have been made by Mr. Hubbard of Missouri relating to the settlement of the Government's debt had not been secured and they could not, therefore, be longer considered within the category of possibilities.

One of these was that a New York capitalist, described as one "commanding the largest amount of spot cash available by any man in the United States," would assume the Government claim in full at 2 per cent. interest and allow 5 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road to be set aside as a sinking fund to pay off the indebtedness. This gentleman, Mr. Hubbard said, did not desire now to carry out the terms of the proposition. The other, that the railroads running to the Missouri River, at Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City, would join in a guarantee of the Government's claim and jointly operate the road, officers of two of the roads declared to be impracticable.

Mr. Harrison of Alabama submitted to-day the committee's report on his bill for the settlement of the indebtedness of all the bond-aided Pacific railways to the Government.

The report outlines the several sections of the bill and explains that the committee's approval of the commission plan is due to the fact that the legislation for the foreclosure of the railroad mortgage is of such importance and involves so many interests and technical details that it is impossible to place it before Congress in such a manner that intelligent action can be taken.

It refers to the foreclosure proceedings instituted by the Government against the Union Pacific, and shows that in the ordinary course of events this road is likely to be sold and the Government's claim against it disposed of before the next regular session of Congress.

"If this should occur," the report continues, "the most valuable and important part of this great line of railway will have passed into other hands without the preservation to the Government of many valuable rights and privileges it now has, and which will be retained by it by the passage of this bill. It is thought that a better price can be obtained for the Union and Central Pacific Roads if sold jointly than if they be sold separately. It would be prudent, at least, to make a test of this, which can only be done by having some proper tribunal to represent the Government."

The report maintains that Congress cannot do this, and that the situation requires either a settlement or a sale of the Government's interests. It asserts that this cannot be done by legislative enactment, as the duty is executive rather than legislative. "To effect either a settlement or a sale," the report proceeds, "requires time, information, and negotiation. Congress has not the time or the information and cannot conduct the necessary negotiations."

The report in this connection explains the especial fitness of a Cabinet Commission to settle this important question. It shows that in the three departments of the Treasury, Interior, and Justice is contained all the information heretofore obtained by the Government relative to the roads, and that the heads of these departments are already charged by law with certain duties pertaining to them. In case no further legislation is enacted and foreclosure proceedings follow, the President and the Attorney General must represent the Government.

The report declares in conclusion that "while in legislative matters large bodies are preferable, in matters executive in character experience has demonstrated that small bodies are more efficient. The high character and official positions of the proposed commission will facilitate the negotiations, inspire confidence, and be more likely than any other commission to elicit the approval of the public when their labors shall have been completed."

BOARD OF CONTROL MEETING.

Mr. Depew Unanimously Chosen Chairman to Succeed Mr. Roberts.

Chauncey M. Depew was unanimously elected yesterday the permanent Chairman of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association, to succeed George B. Roberts. This was done, despite the rumor that Mr. Depew would not accept the office because he is to be the next Minister to the Court of St. James's.

Mr. Depew was not present at the meeting, but several members said there was little doubt that he would accept. President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad presided.

The result of the meeting's discussions set at rest many rumors of lack of harmony, disruption, or impending reorganization which have been current for weeks. Those in attendance, representing all the thirty-one lines in the Board of Control, were Frank Thomson, Receivers Cowen and Murray, George Old, representing Sir W. C. Van Horn; E. R. Bacon, J. R. Maxwell, M. E. Ingalls, J. G. McCullough, C. M. Hays, Samuel Sloan, Gen. Samuel Thomas, James McCrea, D. W. Caldwell, G. J. Grammer, G. C. Green, E. P. Wilbur, J. B. Garrett, H. B. Ledyard, H. J. Hayden, S. R. Calloway, S. M. Prevost, D. S. Gray, Receiver Harris and C. E. Henderson, William Caron, Orland Smith, E. F. Leonard, Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and J. D. Layng.

A committee of five Presidents was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the board touching the death of George B. Roberts, said committee consisting of Thomas P. Fowler, E. B. Thomas, O. D. Ashley, Samuel Sloan, and Chauncey M. Depew.

The board considered in detail the existing rate situation at Western points, and a committee of five Presidents was appointed to consider with the managers and recommend to an early meeting of the Board of Control measures looking to strengthening and making the Joint Traffic Association more effective. This joint conference will meet at an early day, and the Board of Control will reconvene March 2.

INTERESTING TO TRUST COMPANIES.

An Important Decision by the Appellate Court of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Appellate Court of the State of Illinois has affirmed the decree of the Superior Court of Cook County, removing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from the position of co-Trustee of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad first mortgage, and in doing so it has rendered a decision of the greatest importance both to local trust companies and the trust companies of other States doing business in this State.

The Superior Court some time ago removed the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee under the Lake Street mortgage, and the New York Trust Company appealed the case. Justice Waterman of the Appellate Court has now delivered a decision, Presiding Justice Shepard and Justice Gary concurring, which not only affirms the decree removing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, but which will act to prevent trust companies organized in other States from accepting Trusteeships in this State, and will force a rearrangement of many Trusteeships under mortgages already in force.

The decision holds that an outside trust company must deposit $200,000 with the Illinois State Auditor in the same manner as Illinois trust companies are compelled to do, and failure to do that makes them liable to removal. The Eastern trust companies are not likely to comply with this ruling. They declare that if they should deposit $200,000 with the State Auditor of Illinois half the other States in the Union would pass legislation compelling them to make similar deposits, and that would be impracticable.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON SALE.

Decree Entered in Federal Court at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Judge Burton of the United States court, in a decree filed here to-day, ordered the sale of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad unless the company promptly liquidates a bond issue of over $22,000,000, with interest from July, 1893.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company sought to foreclose under what was styled the consolidated mortgage. The purpose of this bond issue was to retire two previous ones, but this has been done only partially. There is likely to be an appeal, but the ultimate sale of the road, which is in the hands of receivers, is generally conceded, and when this occurs the Cincinnati Southern is regarded as a certain purchaser, thus throwing the old East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system completely into that corporation's hands.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S TROUBLE.

Must Pay the Kentucky Tax or Lose Its Charter.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 11.—The Southern Pacific Company is not yet out of the toils so far as the danger to its charter is concerned.

The company for some reason has refused to pay a franchise tax to the State of Kentucky, amounting to $100,000, and, in fact, has paid the State practically nothing, though it has its protection.

Attorney A. P. Humphrey, George M. Davie, and Gen. Basil Duke left for New York this evening. There they will confer with other Southern Pacific officials about the payment of the tax. If the company refuses to pay the tax a bill to repeal its charter will be introduced at the coming special session of the Legislature. It is more than probable that the Southern Pacific charter will be revoked if the attempt is made.

Railroad Men at Dinner.

The Freight and Passenger Agents' Association of this city had its fifth annual dinner last night in the Hoffman House. The association is composed of the Freight and Passenger Agents. James Buckley, Chairman of the association, presided. With him at the guests' table were Col. E. C. James, Mayor Green of Binghamton, N. Y.; Joseph Buckley, and Job E. Hedges. Speeches were made by Col. James, J. W. Keller, ex-Judge Gedney, and Mr. Hedges. One hundred and twenty-two covers were laid. An orchestra played popular selections during the dinner.

The Anti-Scalping Bill.

The resolution on the Anti-Scalping bill adopted by the Board of Trade and Transportation at its meeting on Wednesday was as follows:

"Whereas, a bill is now pending in Congress known as H. R. 10,090, Senate 3,545, providing for the licensing of persons selling railroad tickets, and designed to prevent the irresponsible sale of tickets; "Resolved, That, in the opinion of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, said bill is in the interest alike of railroad companies and the traveling public, and should become a law."

Ohio Coal Agreement Ratified.

At the meeting of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association at Cleveland on Wednesday the opposition to ratifying the agreement of the seven railroads, members of the association, arrived at in this city, encountered in the Ohio Central Fuel Company, was overcome and the agreement was perfected.

NEW YORK YACHTSMEN MEET.

J. Pierpont Morgan Elected Commodore of the Club.

The annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held in the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, last night. Ex-Commodore E. M. Brown presided. The Secretary's report showed that 101 new members were elected last year, and that the club has a membership of 1,217. The fleet of yachts numbers 328 vessels, an increase of 31 during the year.

The following officers were elected: Commodore—J. Pierpont Morgan, steamer Corsair; Vice Commodore—Lewis Cass Ledyard, schooner Ledyard; Rear Commodore—August Belmont, sloop Mineola; Secretary—J. V. S. Oddie; Treasurer—F. W. J. Hurst; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—Morris J. Asch, M. D.; Regatta Committee—John C. Barron, Theodore C. Zerega, and W. Barton Hopkins.

The annual regatta will be sailed on Thursday, June 17. Ogden Goelet, as usual, has offered a cup valued at $1,000 for schooners, and one to cost $500 for sloops, to be sailed for off Newport during the annual cruise.

There was a long discussion on amendments to the racing rules. A few were passed, some laid over, and others lost. The limit of draught rule was amended to prevent a yacht launched prior to Oct. 22, 1896, from increasing her draught beyond the limit. The sail over prize and overlap definition amendments were lost.

AMENDED JOCKEY CLUB RULES.

They Were Adopted at Yesterday's Regular Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of The Jockey Club was held at the office of the club, 173 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. August Belmont presided, and J. H. Bradford, Jesse Brown, James Galway, J. O. Green, H. K. Napp, Andrew Miller, S. S. Howland, and F. K. Sturgis were present.

A number of amendments to the racing rules were adopted, among them one providing that there shall be no races less than five furlongs after July 1 in each year. Another reads: "The number of starters in any overnight race shall be limited by the width of the track at the starting post. Every horse shall be allowed five feet of the width of the track. The number of starters shall be reduced to the proper number by lot or by division of the race, at the option of the association."

A paragraph added to Rule 162 provides that any person who shall be proved to have affected the speed of a horse by the use of drugs, internally, whether administered by hypodermic or any other method, or who shall have used appliances, electrical or mechanical, other than the ordinary whip and spur, shall be ruled off.

New York Athletic Club Team Won.

The New York Athletic Club hockey team met the Cambridge players last night at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, in this city, and scored three goals. The New Englanders failed to make a point. The New Yorks outskated as well as outplayed their opponents. Two goals were shot by Spaulding and one by Lynch.

The line-up:

N. Y. A. C.	Position.	Cambridge.
Fry	Forwards	M. Lyman
Wonham		E. Burton
Spaulding		I. Hopkins
Bogert		J. Corbett
Lynch	Point	Glidden
Fenwick	Cover point	W. Jewell
Macrae	Goal	Cobey

Referee—Mr. Castle.

Military "Dutch" Entertainment.

The members of Company G, Seventh Regiment, gave their annual "Dutch" entertainment at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night.

Among the military men present were Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Col. Daniel Appleton, Col. E. H. Kemp, Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp, Major J. C. Abrams, Major A. W. Conover, Capt. George W. Weaver, Capt. John Townsend, Lieut. De Witt C. Falls. The dinner was elaborate, and covers were laid for 150 persons. After dinner a vaudeville performance was given in the club theatre by Dorothy Drew, Raymond & Wilson, Rialti, Golden, Press Eldridge, Kathleen Warren, and Kitty Mitchell.

MANY SEE THE BICYCLES

Attendance at the Big Show in the Grand Central Palace Increases Each Day.

SOME RECENT INVENTIONS.

Executive Board of the National Association of Cycle Dealers Meets and Elects Officers—Some Visitors at the Exhibition.

The attendance at the big bicycle show in the Grand Central Palace grows larger each day, and it is expected that the total for the week will make a record for exhibitions of the kind. The attendance for the first four days footed up 63,851.

Many persons in the society world are fond of bicycling, and many visited the show yesterday afternoon and evening. Frederic Bronson was there, accompanied by John R. Townsend and Reginald Rives. William de Peyster, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven were also conspicuous in the throng. Col. Pope, the father of good roads, was a conspicuous figure about the hall. He said: "We walk as if the air had nothing but the rosiest auguries for the future of bicycling."

Among the other well-known persons who visited the show were A. G. Pond, Dr. Ramon Guiteras, Samuel Shaw, Dr. Hyde, Dr. H. G. Piffard, Dr. A. W. Maynard, Miss Louise King, Miss Adele Grant, Miss Niles, Mrs. Clopton of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. J. Clover Hall of Hartford, L. Trowbridge Martin, W. R. H. Martin, Col. Harry Potter, J. S. Meeker of Newark, John P. Hardin, Edward Stevens of Jersey City, and L. Winthrop, Jr.

The Executive Board of the National Association of Cycle Dealers, which was temporarily organized at Chicago two weeks ago, met in the Concert Hall in the afternoon and elected the following permanent officers: President—George B. Hannan of Denver; First Vice President—F. A. Very of Boston; Second Vice President—J. J. Mandery of Buffalo; Third Vice President—W. E. Roach, San Antonio, Texas; Secretary—John McCargo, St. Louis; Treasurer—George Collister, Cleveland.

The object of this association is to effect a permanent organization of dealers in cycle accessories and of cycle repairers, to promote more intimate relations between members of the association, and the betterment of the trade generally.

All legitimate dealers within the United States are eligible to membership, provided they are members of a local organization, where any such organization exists. If no such local organization exists, the applicant must be recommended by three members within his district, and the recommendation must be passed on by the District Board of the district in which the applicant is doing business. The country is divided into six districts, as follows: New England, Eastern, Central, Southern, Western, and Pacific. Each district will be entitled to three representatives at meetings of the National body.

The meeting of the dealers was held to get a general expression of opinion as to the needs of the association. First Vice President F. A. Very presided, and an interesting discussion arose in regard to the treatment of second-hand wheels on the credit system of selling, but no decided opinion could be obtained. The majority of dealers appeared to think that they should use their own judgment in giving a price on wheels of this character.

Among those who spoke were G. A. Pierce of Buffalo, Morrill of Boston, Bennett of Brooklyn, Lewis of Buffalo, and Manderey of Rochester. The headquarters of the organization will be at St. Louis. The Executive Board will meet this morning to lay out a plan of action for the year.

All the arrangements have been completed for the annual reunion of the Quill Club Wheelmen, which will be held in the concert hall of the palace from 8:30 to 10:30 o'clock to-night. Several well-known humorists have promised to be present, as well as some of the leading manufacturers who are now at the show. Music will be furnished by the Hungarian band, and the floor will be prepared for dancing. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

A distinct innovation, attracting much attention in the handle-bar field, is a ratchet handle-bar, which is the only one on exhibition that permits the raising or lowering of the handle-bar while riding. The front of the bar is flattened and stamped with holes half an inch distant from each other. Around the head of the inner tube is a clamp which is tightened by means of a small milled-edge wheel, and, as an additional protection, a latching device is used which catches in the holes of the handle-bar core.

One-quarter turn of the wheel, which is only half an inch in diameter, loosens the clamp and enables the rider to raise the handle bar to any height he wishes, from half an inch to three or four inches. To lower it requires the same quarter turn and the pulling up of the latch. When the wheel is turned back the clamp is tightened, and the handle bar cannot possibly be put out of alignment.

A popular feature of this device is that the handle bar can be taken out and put in sideways, so that the bicycle may be stored in less space than at present required. Another popular feature is that it acts as a safeguard to the wheel, inasmuch as the handle bar can be taken out in a second and carried into a store when shopping or when out for a long ride, thus reducing the risk of theft.

Although the show is popularly known as a cycle show, there are probably more types of saddles on exhibition than there are of wheels. Among them is a cushion saddle exhibited by a New York firm, the seat of which is constructed of coiled springs and padded with curled hair. The advantage which is claimed for this saddle over those in which felt padding is used without springs is that it will not pack down hard. It is claimed that such a construction gives all the advantages of the air cushion, with none of the air cushion's faults, being easy to sit upon and yielding at every point. The pommel of the saddle is made particularly soft and yielding.

New Bearings Shown.

There is a space on the auditorium floor which serves as a magnet for people with a turn for mechanics. The attraction consists of bearings utterly different from any others at present on the market. In these bearings the inventor claims to have reduced friction and loss of power to a minimum. In the ordinary bearing the cup is forced into the hub and revolves with the wheel. But in this invention the cup stands still with the axle. The cones are carried by the hub coming in contact with the inside instead of the outside of the ball. Only three balls are used, the inventor claim being that he thereby does away with two-thirds of the rolling friction on each end of the hub, and so allows no motion to go to waste. These balls are hollow, and seven-eighths of an inch. This is to gain a proportional leverage over the three-fifths balls ordinarily used, and also to maintain a greater bearing surface.

Another innovation consists of three small intermediate balls set on a dead centre line between the carrier balls, or the balls that carry the load. The intermediate balls prevent, it is claimed, all grinding. They also reduce friction, besides imparting the power of each carrier ball to the other two. The carrier balls revolve very slowly, but while they are making one revolution around the cup, the wheel makes five revolutions.

The shaft of this bearing is made of steel, spring tempered. The cups are forced on the centres of the shaft by screw pressure. They are made of tool steel, with two raised tracks. These tracks are round and parallel with each other, so that the bearing may be adjusted without leaving any places that are loose, or, on the other hand, too tight.

Prominent among the out-of-town dealers and agents present yesterday were L. S. Richardson, Newark; C. S. Burnham, Yonkers; H. Bull, Jr., Newport; E. B. Briggs, Penn Yan, N. Y.; C. S. Barrows, Rochester; L. R. Lefferson, Lakewood; F. J. Parnell, Syracuse; W. D. Wheeler, Milford; S. K. Wilson, Toronto; G. M. Williams; New London; S. Williamson, William's Bridge; C. C. Van Tim, Findlay, Ohio; G. E. Twitchell, New Haven; C. H. Tinman, Syracuse; J. E. Connor, New Britain; B. Crocker, Buffalo; K. F. Comfe, Utica; C. S. Dunbore, Reading; James L. Dean, Winsted; E. S. Freitz, Pottstown; E. J. Findlay, Syracuse; G. L. Fay, Pittston; W. W. Christie, Elizabeth; Classon W. Hoyt, Stamford; A. H. Hindle, Newburg; Charles S. Tanner, Middletown; E. M. Shepperson, Bridgeport; William Shannahan, Easton; D. H. Streeper, Norristown; G. L. Scrwens, Ashtabula, Ohio; B. G. Sissore, Cuba, N. Y.; E. F. Swartz, Lancaster; G. D. Richards, New Bedford; Frank S. Smith, Auburn; W. H. Ross, Holyoke; Oscar Robinson, Freehold; H. Remde, Danville; Emil Johnson, Bridgeport; Robert Jaffray, Montreal; E. L. Kants, Schenectady; G. O. Kerr, Toronto; I. L. Knapp, Sea Bright; C. I. Lippincott, Long Branch; A. E. Marshall, Albany, N. Y.; J. Mansfield, Bloomfield; N. K. Marther, Hartford; George Murphy, Tuxedo; J. A. Mannen, Sayville; R. G. Pflugler, Philadelphia; H. A. Paxson, Altoona; R. W. Perry, Leicester; Charles H. Betticord, Pittsburg.

F. L. C. Martin, Plainfield; C. T. S. Bronson, New Haven; J. T. Bowen, Williamsport, Penn.; C. Beeker, Syracuse; J. P. Butis, Ontario; B. P. Bouche, Bound Brook; Henry L. Mahon, Hetmeda; A. J. Wells, Buffalo; A. H. Werner, Bristol; S. B. Wakeman, Bridgeport; W. S. Williams, East Hampton; Upton Brothers, Lockport; T. W. Tasney, Paterson; T. H. Copeland, Bridgeport; D. E. Clapp, Auburn; A. L. Colby, South Bethlehem; William Dickinson, Buffalo; J. J. Callahan, Binghamton; W. P. Draper, Highland Falls; Cornelius Fogarty, Troy; E. P. Ford, Holyoke, Mass.; W. D. Green, Newark; William Dow, Newark; C. T. Heckler, Reading; A. J. Hayes, New Bedford; L. L. Turner, Matteawan; H. R. Schell, Syracuse; H. B. Smith, Bay City, Mich.; M. G. Swan, Lancaster; W. A. Stewart, Livermore Falls; C. M. Stevens, Lancaster; H. M. Scovel, Syracuse; J. H. Suttle, Stamford; W. A. Gray, Westborough; T. W. Roberts, Poughkeepsie; A. D. Roberts, Lakeville; A. W. Jarisch, Scranton; E. F. Jaberman, Norfolk, Va.; H. B. Kelper, Lancaster; S. X. Wilson, Toronto; John Lepper, Woodbury; D. Lintleton, Manhassett; C. A. Main, Westerly, R. I.; H. J. Mignerey, Barrington, Mass.; S. W. Merrihew, Philadelphia; J. W. Murphy, Little Falls; W. H. Powell, Providence; Fulton Parker, Hartford; J. J. Patterson, Batavia; E. W. Phillips, Newark.

AMERICAN WHEELMEN'S LEAGUE

I. B. POTTER ELECTED PRESIDENT FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Favorable Reports Received from All the Committees—Rapid Growth of the Association.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—I. B. Potter of New York was elected President of the League of American Wheelmen at to-day's meeting of the National Assembly, receiving 155 votes to 115 for Sterling Elliott of Boston. The election was made unanimous upon Mr. Elliott's motion, ending happily a warm contest. The annual reports reflected the largest growth and the most successful racing year in the history of the league.

President Elliott's annual report touched upon good roads, and suggested a press bureau to prepare matter for the thousands of papers that were ready to use it. He referred to the arrangement by which league members are allowed to carry their wheels into Canada duty free, upon the league's guarantee that they will be brought back, as wholly satisfactory in its working. He recommended stringent laws against bicycle thieves.

Secretary Bassett's annual report showed a total membership of 73,742, a gain of 34,419 in one year, Pennsylvania leading in the percentage of gain. The income for the year was $123,495, more than doubling the best previous record. The Bulletin was published at a loss of $6,112.

The Auditing Committee reported a balance of $130.22 in the Secretary's account, $3,216 in the Treasurer's, $2,591 in the Racing Board's, and in all $10,561. It was afterward voted to pay the balance from the Racing Board to Chairman Gideon as salary for the last two years.

I. B. Potter reported on highway improvement that the agitation was making way and that legislation was pending in twelve States. The opposition, which came mostly from farmers, was largely due to ignorance.

The Transportation Committee reported some hope of securing an act like the Armstrong law in every State except Vermont and Georgia, where such measures have been defeated. Many Western roads now carry bicycles free, but the Eastern roads seem determined to fix a charge.

George D. Gideon, Chairman of the Racing Board, was greeted with a storm of applause. He congratulated the league on the success of last season and on the fact that amateur racing was clean and professional racing honest. There are 1,396 professionals in the country now. The board held 47 meets and granted 2,938 sanctions. There were few new records since multicycle pacing was forbidden. He hoped the United States would send a winning team to the international meet in Scotland. He favored local option among the divisions on sunday racing.

After Mr. Potter's election as President, A. Cressy Morrison of Wisconsin was chosen First Vice President; Frank C. Kirkiker of New Jersey, Second Vice President, without opposition; J. W. Clendening of Kentucky, Treasurer; J. Fred Adams of Massachusetts, J. Van Ort of Pennsylvania, and G. L. McCarthy of New York, Auditing Committee.

TO-DAY'S GOLF TOURNAMENT.

A Match Played on the Country Club's Grounds Yesterday.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 11.—A large number of golfers from most of the prominent clubs in this section of the country have made Lakewood their headquarters today, and to-morrow they will appear on the links of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club to compete in the big tournament for the silver trophy given by Mrs. George Gould.

A match between four professionals was played on the grounds to-day, and brought out an unusually fine exhibition of golf. Harry Rawlins was the winner, and he put up a game of great steadiness and brilliancy. He has only been in this country a few months, and is assistant green keeper at the Ocean County Club to his brother, Horace Rawlins, who, in 1895, was open champion of America. The final round between the brothers was nip and tuck up to the very last hole, which Harry Rawlins managed to get in four strokes to his brother's five. The winner also made a new record for the course, doing the eighteen holes in eighty strokes, 43 and 37 being the halves.

Over eighty entries have been received for the big tournament to-morrow, and, in order to finish on time, the Handicap Committee has limited the contest from the original intention of thirty-six holes to eighteen holes.

Hall Wins at Racquet.

The semi-finals of the series for the American amateur racquet championship were played on the courts of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, at 27 West Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. The contestants were Valentine G. Hall and H. H. Homerwell. Homerwell started in fiercely, and before Hall had settled to his usual form, Homerwell had won by a score of 15 to 11. Homerwell could not keep up the speed, however, and Hall found little difficulty in scoring the second game to his credit, winning by five points. The following, two games Hall won by even greater margins. The score was: Hall 11—15—15—15; Homerwell—15—10—5—8. This leaves Hall in the finals to be played Saturday afternoon.

May Rejoin Amateur Union.

Representatives of the New York Athletic Club and officers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Union had a conference yesterday, and after a harmonious talk the New York Athletic Club men decided that they would apply for membership. If the New York Athletic Club goes back in the union its members will be enabled to compete for the National championships, the most of which for several years they have captured.

Will Fight in Carson City.

CARSON, Nevada, Feb. 11.—Dan Stuart, the promoter of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, arrived this morning, and after a conference with those interested announced that the fight would take place in Carson. The site of the pavilion has not as yet been selected, but it is thought it will be inside the city limits.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Wheel Wisdom:
Better pay for a name than pay for repairs.

Wheel Wisdom:
A wheel is known by the company that makes it.

The Shield of a Great Name Protects the Riders of

Remington Bicycles.

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Look for us at the Cycle Show.

IF YOU ORDER

Vim Tires

ON YOUR BICYCLE IN 1897

You will get, in addition to the tires, a present of the wonderful little repair apparatus "VIMOID," which sells for 50 cents. It goes in the vest pocket. It quickly mends punctures by forcing into the hole a little globule of sticky liquid rubber. This rubber hardens instantly into a patch inside the tire and solidly plugs the hole. It is always ready, and YOU can use it without "knowing how." Pneumatic tires have always been imperfect because they could not be repaired in a moment with unfailing certainty: "VIMOID" completely remedies this defect and makes the Vim a perfect tire.

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VIM STORES:

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PHILADELPHIA: 39 So. 2d St.
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SEE IT AT CYCLE SHOW.

IN THE PARK

We have been building bicycles for years; we believe our product, the Stearns, represents just what is desired by the riding public.

Rather than take this statement with the proverbial grain of salt, don your most critical mood, call at the store of our city agents and ask to see the new Yellow Fellows.

E. C. STEARNS & Co., Makers, Syracuse, N. Y.
TINKHAM CYCLE Co., New York Agts., 306-310 West 59th St.

HYGIENIC OR Cushion Frame

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT SINCE THE PNEUMATIC TIRE.

A device that inside of a year will revolutionize the bicycle trade, just as the pneumatic tire did.

No Jolting, No Jarring, Riding on all Kinds of Roads Made Easy.

Adopted and furnished by many of the leading makers. Here are a few that furnish the Cushion Frame as an equipment:

"SPALDING" A. G. Spalding & Bros.
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PALMER TIRES

MARK THE HIGH GRADE WHEELS

1897 high grade wheels will be known by the tires with which they are fitted. The tires will mark the grade. Palmer Tires have never been associated with anything but the best in bicycle construction; they are too expensive for department store wheels.

A beautiful art catalogue, describing the Palmer Tire in detail, and giving many helpful hints to cyclists, will be sent free to any address.

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You Don't Want to Sit on a Ridge.

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All Kinds for All Kinds.

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Singles. Tandems. Triplets. Quads.
Elegance. Strength. Speed. Safety.

If you examine you will BUY the

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Spaces Nos. 101-2-3, NATIONAL CYCLE SHOW, Main Floor—44th St. side.

DAYTON BICYCLE CO., 76 Reade Street.

FREE SAMPLES

of their Chain Lubricant, "P. M." Are Being Given Away at Space 177 by

G. W. COLE & CO., Makers of 3-in-One

3,000 Bicycles $5 Up.

200 second-hand; all makes; great bargains; $5 up; largest stock new Cycles in city, all makes; $10 up; defy competition; old wheels traded. Herald Cycle Co., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

AMATEUR BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Barnard Defeated Mial and Stark Lost to Oakes.

The most exciting game thus far of Maurice Daly's amateur tournament was played last night between Mial and Barnard. Mial succeeded at one time in overcoming Barnard's long lead, but the latter recovered himself in time to win by 9 points. The score:

Barnard—10 1 1 0 11 9 0 8 0 3 10 1 4 4 0 14 3 5 0 3 0 5 3 17 5 11 0 5 0 0 8 3 1 0 0 2 1 1 1 4 1 0 0 4 0 2 6 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 6 1 7 8—200.

Mial—0 4 0 0 0 0 1 7 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 3 0 6 7 9 0 1 1 8 1 4 0 1 1 1 1 5 2 11 1 9 1 2 0 0 8 0 8 0 0 0 1 0 3 5 7 8 6 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 5 1 4 9 0 3 1 0 2—191.

Average—Barnard, 2 66-67; Mial, 2 57-67; highest run, Barnard, 17; Mial, 14.

In the afternoon game, Stark to make 280 points to Oakes's 200, Oakes defeated Stark. The score:

Oakes—5 3 1 3 0 2 2 5 1 2 0 4 9 0 6 9 2 12 1 7 0 2 0 17 0 6 4 10 0 1 0 9 6 0 3 0 1 0 5 9 0 0 2 1 0 2 3 0 0 5 9 3 13 0 2 5 2 1 0 4 1.—200.

Stark—0 1 1 14 0 1 1 8 4 3 33 0 1 3 0 0 9 3 1 0 9 0 14 18 4 2 0 1 2 6 1 15 16 1 13 1 2 5 10 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 13 22 4 1 0 16 0 0 0 1 5.—267.

Average—Oakes, 3 17-61; Stark, 4 23-61; Highest run, Oakes, 17; Stark, 33.

This afternoon Oakes meets Barnard, and in the evening Miller meets Mial. Barnard and Poggenburg are tied for first place, with two games won.

Schaefer Challenges Ives.

Jacob Schaefer will try to regain the title of champion billiard player of the world. He issued a challenge yesterday to Frank C. Ives to play one game, fourteen-inch balkline, 800 points, for $500 a side and the championship. In his challenge Schaefer stiplates for a 5 by 10 table and says: "Should you decline to accept this challenge or should you attempt to evade accepting it by insisting upon a larger stake or by making any change in the conditions, I shall claim the championship and defend it against all comers."

Princeton Wins at Hockey.

An interesting game of hockey was played at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, last night, between a team from Princeton University and the Brooklyn Skating Club's team. Princeton won by a score of 2 to 0, the goals being made in the second half by Meserole and Pardee. The line-up was: Princeton—Spurgin, goal; Rodd, Captain, point; Brokaw, cover point; forwards, Vanderpool, Pardee, Ayres, and Meserole. Brooklyn—Hallock, goal; Randall, point; Mackenzie, cover point; forwards, Chaloner, Jacobs, Wadsworth, and Drakely, Captain.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

But Two Favorites Won in the Six Contests of Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Weather very warm, showery; track a sea of mud to-day. About 2,000 people were present; two favorites won during the day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Dave Pulsifer, 109 pounds, (Garner,) 5 to 1, won by half a length; Hailstone, 111, (Morse,) 8 to 5, second by six lengths; Gunwad, 101, (Clay,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:37. Judge Steadman, Hardenberg, Jim Hogg, and Loudon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Nannie L.'s Sister, 108 pounds, (Morse,) 4 to 5, won by four lengths; Double Dummy, 94, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1, second by half a length; Vencedor, 104, (Warren,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Lady Louise, Jim Boland, Burns, and Moralist also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Domingo, 108 pounds, (Scherrer,) 5 to 1, won by a neck; If, 100, (Senger,) 3 to 1, second by four lengths; Hamno Belle, 100, (Taylor,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:22½. Trixie, Loyal Prince, Ida Wagner, and Old Dominion also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Favorine, 108 pounds, (Dorsey,) 13 to 1, won by a neck; Marquise, 103, (A. Barrett,) 2 to 1, second by two lengths; Carrie Lee, 93, (Coley,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:01½. Sir John and Linnett also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Rover, 104 pounds, (Morse,) 5 to 1, won by two lengths; Siligo, 104, (Rebo,) 100 to 1, second by a length; Favorita, 96, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:25. Renaud, Glendaga, Miss Sturgis, Partisan, Carl Holland, Incommand, Maggie Harris, Nochbarren, and Feldman also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Miss Rowett, 108 pounds, (Morse,) 4 to 5, won by ten lengths; Gilfordham, 105, (Senger,) 5 to 1, second by a length; Bust Up, 96, (Dorsey,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:22½. Henry Owsley, Little Tom, Sister Ione, and Clarus also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 11.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE—Seven furlongs; selling. Masoera, 106 pounds, H. Martin, 15 to 1, won by three lengths; Gutta Percha, 107, H. Shields, 12 to 5, second by ten lengths; Whitestone, 112, Jones, 7 to 2, third. Time—1:26. Cymball, Mr. Reel, Three Forks, Auteuil, Billy Ayres, Little Bob, Long Lady, Little Scott, and Examiner also ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse. Torpedo, 117 pounds, Thorpe, 7 to 2, won by five lengths; May R., 112, Spencer, 5 to 1, second by a neck; Defender, 117, H. Wilson, 30 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. La

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15. Matinée.
BERKELEY LYCEUM—Benefit Entertainment—8:00.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Cycle Show—2:00 to 11:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Hogan's Alley—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Le Cid—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Trilby—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
STAR—Cuba's Vow—8:15. Matinée.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1897.

CAN WE GET BETTER MEN?

Mr. GEORGE BLISS has addressed an "open letter" to Gen. B. F. TRACY which is an effective answer to the claim of that gentleman and of Judge DILLON and other defenders of the Greater New York charter draft, that the proposed Municipal Assembly would be "composed of better men than have constituted our Aldermen and Council in the past," on account of the "increased powers and emoluments" of its members. Mr. BLISS speaks as a political expert of long experience and exceptional skill, and he gives absolutely convincing reasons for expecting no such results as the optimists on the commission profess to believe in.

Col. BLISS's remarks apply especially to the choice of members of the lower branch of the Municipal Assembly, who would be nominated and elected precisely as the Aldermen now are, by Assembly districts. The reason why better men have not been chosen is not that voters would not prefer them, but because they cannot be nominated under the present system of organization and with the prevalent disinclination to take part in primaries. The men who attend primaries and make nominations, according to this expert in such matters, "do not seek or insist upon as their nominees men who are fit for these municipal places," and the candidate for the Board of Aldermen is one who "perambulates the district before the primary, pervades the liquor saloons, seeks the support of the district leader or leaders, and is nominated as a matter of course." If a better class of citizens is induced to attend a primary, they have a ticket for delegates presented to them which they know nothing about, nominated at a caucus which they did not attend. Mr. BLISS tells of trying to get a full attendance at a caucus in an election district with 200 Republican voters and finding only 15 or 20 present. He says he has seen a strong circular, signed by half a hundred prominent men, "urging citizens to lay aside all other business and at a time and place named to meet and take measures to change this condition of things, and at the time and place named not one-fifth of the signers of the circular put in an appearance."

The lower branch of the Municipal Assembly provided for in the charter as it stands now, which would determine the character for efficiency of the body as a whole, would be composed of members nominated in the districts in the same old way. That is the evident intention, and it would be the inevitable result, on account of the political organizations already in possession of Assembly districts. The aversion of citizens not in active politics for selfish ends to attending party primaries would not be overcome. Independent organizations could not contend with much chance of success with the "regular" ones, because the latter would make their nominations, draw the line of party division, and appeal for support in a direct party contest. It is mere childishness to expect any different result from that which we have been getting for twenty years.

A correspondent whose letter we printed two days ago attributed all our trouble to the existing "methods of nomination" and urged that we "bend our efforts to change the methods by which we nominate our candidates for office and keep our heritage of popular self-government," but he did not intimate what methods he would substitute for those in use. We are inclined to believe that, so far as the Municipal Assembly or Council is concerned, it is a matter of no great difficulty. Our party machinery is not necessary to put candidates in the field when they represent something besides party policy and look for support independent of party organizations. In England successful candidates for Parliament are nominated by committees, and are sometimes simply self-announced. Some years ago a learned scholar was elected to Congress from Western Massachusetts who was merely requested to be a candidate by a self-constituted committee of citizens, and who testified that his campaign expenses consisted of the postage stamp used in giving his consent.

Now, if the charter would provide for the right kind of a Council—a single chamber of moderate proportions and ample powers, elected from the city at large or from a few extensive districts—men of the best qualifications would be willing to serve in it, at least if there were adequate compensation for their time provided for, and they could be put in nomination by an independent committee of citizens, a "Committee of Seventy," more or less, with every chance of general support. The sentiment in favor of independence and non-partisanship in civic affairs could be appealed to with effect then, and the chances are good that the independent citizens' ticket would win over all parties, even if it did not bring one or the other regular organization to its own support. If the parties insisted upon putting up "straight" tickets against it, they would be compelled to name candidates of high character and capacity to hold their support, and we should still get "better men." It is our best chance, and there is certainly no hope in the discredited scheme of the commission.

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The annual report of the New York State Civil Service Commission to Gov. BLACK is a document which that gentleman will doubtless study with care. He will not, we fear, find in it any serious support for his theory that there is too much starch in the civil service of the State. He will, on the contrary, find much proof that cannot be denied or evaded that the service is strong and stiff; that it is made so by the firm and steadfast application of the Constitutional principle of appointments for merit and fitness tested by competitive examinations, and that what ought to be done now is to provide the needed means for the more thorough application of that principle.

Legislation is proposed at Albany. The report of the commission shows very clearly what direction it should take. Under the Constitution and under the laws as they now stand there is just one point of difficulty. The Constitution requires appointments for merit and fitness to be tested by competitive examinations where practicable. The law makes no distinct provision for decision as to whether such tests are or are not practicable. Unquestionably the authority to decide that point should be given. On the one hand, it is proposed to give it to each appointing officer. We do not believe that the courts would allow that. But if they did, it would defeat the essential purpose of the Constitution, for it would permit any appointing officer, by deciding that competition was not "practicable," to seize the power of appointing at his own discretion, which is precisely what it was intended to prevent.

On the other hand, if the authority were lodged in the State commission and in local commissions supervised by the State commission, each one entirely independent of all appointing officers and guided by a clear and honest law, the purpose of the Constitution would be gained. It is by this means that the reform has been accomplished which the Constitution meant to extend and make general, and this means would be found as effectual for the future as it has been in the past.

THE WORKINGMEN AND ARBITRATION.

Under the title, "Let Us Have Peace," The American Federationist, the organ of the American Federation of Labor, publishes a strong article by the editor, Mr. GOMPERS, in support of the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain. The Federationist says:

"Perhaps there are no classes of people in the United States or Great Britain who have a greater interest that this treaty be ratified than the wage earners of both countries. War is at best brutal, and an arbitrament by force of arms ever unsatisfactory. The workers of the world from time immemorial have been those who have had to face the brunt of battle and sacrifice their lives in the field. Wars have created countless millions of widows and orphans, rendered them dependent and helpless, and wrenched the hearts of more millions left behind. It has destroyed hopes, set the wheels of progress backward, and, after all, when the smoke of battle passed, the workers for generations have always been required to bear the burdens of increased taxation."

After quoting the resolutions of the Convention of 1887, which have been repeated in later conventions, The Federationist says:

"Labor recognizes that peace is as essential to successful industry as is air to lung-breathing animals; that the spirit of greed for gain and power often seeks to divert the attention of the people from redress of domestic grievances to foreign wars in the jingo hope of foreign conquests. With this the workers have neither patience nor interest; it is against their humane sentiment, at variance with their interests, and at the thought of it their hearts revolt."

The article concludes:

"We are not certain that the entire terms of the pending treaty are all that could be desired, and it may require modifications; but whether this be so or not, the principle involved is that for which we contend, and it is the earnest hope of the organized workers of America, and we know it is that of our British fellow-workers, that an agreement should be reached; that the treaty should be ratified, and the peoples of the United States and Great Britain should, hand in hand, in fair rivalry with each other, eschew the old-time brutality and barbarism of war with its burdens, woes, wails, and tears."

This, we have no doubt, is the spirit in which sensible workingmen on both sides of the Atlantic regard the treaty. That fact may have more influence with some of the Senators than the soundness of the sentiment itself.

FREAK JOURNALISM AND THE BALL.

The ball night before last, or, rather, yesterday morning, at the Waldorf was naturally a great occasion for the freak journals. Inasmuch as the ball did not really begin before midnight, and as the freak journals went to press within an hour or two thereafter, the large and elaborate pictures of "the scene" with which they favored their readers were open to much suspicion. The occasion was one upon which it was really necessary for a freak journal to become a fake journal, especially under the pressure of rivalry.

That the freak journals would make a great display of fake pictures was a foregone conclusion. What we are surprised at is the appearance in connection with the pictures, not of a new, but of an archaic, mode of journalism. People of middle age or more will remember that there was a time when every newspaper, like the proprietor of WARREN'S blacking, "kept a poet," or at least a master of poetic prose. He was known as the introduction man, and his function was to do a picturesque preface to any "story" over four columns long. It was he who used to allude airily to MESSALINA and SEMIRAMIS and refer to current events if they were occasions of enjoyment as saturnalia, and if they were of a tragic character as holocausts. This picturesque rhetorician disappeared from the journalism of the East some years ago, and the surviving specimens of the introduction man, with their pictorial powers in full vigor, are reduced to destitution because no newspaper, not even any new newspaper, has any longer any need for their services. In the West the picturesque rhetorician lingered longer. STEVENSON found him in the full possession and exercise of his faculties on the Pacific coast and describes him perfectly in saying that the newspapers of the West were "defaced with capitals, head lines, alliterations, shoddy picturesque, and unpathetic pathos."

Freak journalism has substituted the graphic powers of the pencil for those of the pen, and freak journalists of the pen, if they have any tidings, are expected to deliver them like men of this world. The greater is our surprise to come upon our old friend the introduction man doing the picturesque in the columns of our esteemed contemporary The World by way of preface to the account of the Bradley Martin ball. It is as surprising to meet him once more as it would be to encounter a pterodactyl, not conjecturally restored and stuffed in a museum, but in a living state. His historical misinformation, his swaggering misquotations, his shoddy picturesque are all once more in evidence. His swaggering misquotation of the first couplet of MACAULAY'S "Ivry" is enough to set on edge the teeth of every sensitive reader. Nevertheless, we cannot recognize without some emotion the reappearance, in the newest of new journalism, of the venerable introduction man, who has come down to us from a former generation.

It is reported that a request has been made to RICHARD CROKER to take a nomination for Mayor. It is said that the request is made by Democrats of all sorts. That is very likely. The Tammany Democrats might wish CROKER'S nomination, thinking he might be elected. Anti-Tammany Democrats might wish it, knowing that he would be crushed at the polls. There is no hope that CROKER will go before the people of this city.

It is a very good plan for District Attorney OLCOTT to make a few appointments without examinations in order to get a judicial decision as to his right under the Constitution. He will get the decision. There need be no uneasiness on that score. His action will be contested in the courts, and the law provides a prompt and easy way of doing it. But we trust that he will make the issue very clear. If we understand his position, it is that he denies, or at least doubts, that examinations, and especially competitive examinations, are "practicable." The requirements of the Constitution, however, are not limited to examinations. They are that appointments shall be made "for merit and fitness." If Mr. OLCOTT wishes to have the test plain, let him be careful that his appointments are made for these qualifications only—not for politics or anything related to politics. Then it will be open to the courts to inquire whether it is not practicable to test these qualifications by examinations, and by competitive examinations.

The advocates of suffrage for women in Massachusetts have gained their usual partial advantage. They have secured a report to the Legislature favorable to an amendment of the Constitution striking out the word "male" from the provision relating to the qualifications of voters. If we may judge by the past, the movement will stop at this point. Why would it not—with all respect to the women engaged in this work—be more sensible to work for gradual extension of the suffrage, which it may be possible to secure, than to seek the unqualified extension which has so long been sought in vain? The admission to the polls of even a small percentage of women possessing certain qualifications not imposed on men is not only a gain for them, but it is a step in the line of the general movement. If that movement is to succeed at all, it must apparently be in this manner. The example of a certain number of women voting intelligently, exercising a sound and healthy influence on the affairs in which they share, is a more conclusive argument as to their fitness for the suffrage than reams of à priori arguments on their "rights."

There are Republicans in California who oppose the nomination of Judge MCKENNA to the Cabinet because he is a Roman Catholic and a friend of Archbishop IRELAND. These two facts—if they be facts—are entirely irrelevant; but if they are urged with any seriousness, Mr. MCKINLEY may well regard them as sustaining rather than impairing the soundness of his choice.

The proposition to make Mr. ROOSEVELT Assistant Secretary of War is what is known in England as "kicking him up stairs." There is more profitable employment for Mr. ROOSEVELT'S energy, ability, and fondness for fighting in a good cause in a week at Police Headquarters than there would be in four years in the War Department. If Mr. MCKINLEY really wishes our President of the Police Commission at Washington, let him make him Postmaster General and see what he would do with the 66,000 fourth-class Post Offices.

It has been sufficiently shown that the State of California will not make adequate provision for the preservation of the natural wonders of the Yosemite. It is evident that the whole region should be under one administration. The control by the State of California of the thirty-odd thousand acres in the centre of the Yosemite National Park, ceded to it by Congress in 1864, constitutes a standing menace to the purposes of the reservation, and a bill is now pending in Congress providing for the purchase by the Government of the main avenue of approach to this tract. Accordingly, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature of California, and favorably reported, providing for the re-cession to the General Government of the possessions of the State. So far as is known, everybody who is in favor of preserving the Yosemite, as the Yellowstone has been preserved, is in favor of the re-cession. It is to be hoped that it will commend itself to the California Legislature, and that appropriate legislation to take advantage of it will commend itself to Congress.

The Senate almost daily does something to show how very far away it is from the idea of what it would be that was entertained by the framers of the Constitution. One of the very smallest things it has done lately was its treatment of the Agricultural Appropriation bill. Secretary MORTON of the Department of Agriculture has upon several occasions remonstrated with force against the waste of public money upon the distribution of seeds by members of Congress, and shown the absurd results of the practice. But also he supported MCKINLEY. Thereupon the magnanimous VEST proposed to take revenge by cutting down the appropriation for the bulletins issued by the department, which, under Mr. MORTON, have really been of some use. It was pointed out to the indignant VEST that this reduction would not reach Mr. MORTON, who has prepared his last bulletin, but would hamper his successor, whereupon the proposition was withdrawn. But something had to be done to mark the displeasure of the Senate, and the mode of expression was at last reached in an increase of the appropriation for seeds, to the purchase and distribution of which the retiring Secretary had objected. The Senate of the United States by this action once more gives the country the measure of its statesmanship.

The attempts of the Agrarian Party in Germany to discredit the inspection by our Government of meats exported to Europe do not appear to be encouraged in a report prepared by order of the Prussian Minister of the Interior. Dispatches from Berlin say that the Government officers who assert in this report that in thirteen instances they have found trichinae in American pork are unable to produce the inspection tags or certificates which must have been attached to the samples of pork in question, if these samples really had been imported into Germany from this country. In the past those who have made similar charges were unable to produce the certificates. Last year the local authorities in Prussia were directed to submit the American inspection certificate in every case, in order that our Government might punish the guilty Inspector or exporter, but still this evidence is wanting. A fair inference is that no American inspection certificates were ever attached to the thirteen trichinous samples, that these samples were domestic pork, and that the authorities are really advertising the wholesomeness of the American meat at the expense of the German product.

The short-sighted Populists who control the Legislature of Kansas are now considering in committee a curious collection of bills, by means of which they hope to promote the interests of the people of the State at the expense of railroad and other corporations. It is reported that the Railroad Committees of the Senate and the House have practically agreed to support a bill which reduces freight charges in the State by 33 1-3 per cent. and empowers the Railroad Commissioners to enforce through the agency of the courts the rates as determined by this projected legislation. But such a law, like many other projects dear to the Populist heart in Kansas, would work clearly to the disadvantage of the people, for it has been shown that the enforcement of it would constrain the railroad companies to discontinue service on several branch lines, and even to take up the rails on these lines, over which freight at the present rates is carried at a loss. Some of these branches have been a burden to the companies from the time when they were constructed, but they have been serviceable to the Populist farmers who now demand legislation which would promote their own inconvenience and very largely increase the cost of shipping their products to market. If the bill should be enacted, the supporters of it would acquire in due time some knowledge which can be imparted to them only by personal experience of loss and hardship.

Another important step has been taken—in fact, the only decisive one—toward the removal of the old reservoir at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The legislative authorization, given three or four years ago, made it dependent upon the approval of the Board of Aldermen and the direction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Aldermen gave their approval some months ago, and yesterday the Board of Estimate and Apportionment directed the Commissioner of Public Works to proceed with the removal of the structure as soon as the new water mains have been laid to Thirty-eighth Street. We presume this has something to do with the pipe connections, for the new mains can have no effect upon water distribution down town until the line is completed and in use. What is to become of the great mass of material in the reservoir does not appear to be determined yet.

An amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, providing for a Government survey of a deep waterway route from the lakes to the ocean, has been favorably reported in the United States Senate. There has been a deal of blind discussion and visionary speculation about a ship channel from the great lakes to the Atlantic, and it will be well to have something as to its feasibility and cost definitely determined. This is only likely to be done by authority of the National Government, and there is no better agency for doing it than a board of army engineers. This is provided for in the amendment, with an allowance of $150,000 for the survey, two-thirds of which would become immediately available.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Wisconsin is to celebrate with impressive and elaborate ceremonies on May 30, 1898, the semi-centennial of the State's admission to the Union. Preparations for the event are already making. A Committee of One Hundred met at Madison this week, and after a long discussion two sub-committees were appointed, one to draw up a detailed plan for exercises at the capital and in the chief town of every county, as well as to stimulate the interest of the people of Wisconsin in making collections of historical documents for the State Historical Society; while the second will prepare a joint resolution for submission to the Legislature requesting Gov. SCHOFIELD at the proper time to issue a proclamation requesting the holding of local county historical celebrations on the date mentioned in connection with the Memorial Day exercises. The anniversary of admission falls on Sunday, and it is expected that the morning will be devoted to the usual exercises of Memorial Day, and the afternoon to semi-centennial exercises. The Governor will also be requested to announce that the historical celebration at the State capital will last three days, beginning June 7, 1898, the date of the swearing-in of the first State officers.

—An Australian paper reports the cure of a man who for two years had been terrorized daily by the sight of grisly spectres of whose reality—so far as ghosts can be real—he had no reason to doubt, since he had the constant evidence of his eyes of their existence. Believing himself to be haunted, he became deeply melancholy, and often threatened suicide. At last he was persuaded to seek medical advice. The doctors at once found that the ghosts were the effects of cataract. When this was removed by operation, the ghosts fled and the man recovered his usual health. Very similar, except for the greater intelligence of the victim, was the case, also recently reported, of a tradesman in Berlin whose shop was haunted by apparitions resembling in appearance some of his deceased customers. Realizing that he suffered from sensory hallucination, the man made notes of his subjective impressions. In due time he submitted his eyes to examination and operation, with the result of a restoration of normal vision and the immediate and final disappearance of his intangible visitors. Not many decades ago these men could have convinced thousands of people that the apparitions they saw were of supernatural origin, and supposing their tastes had not happened to lie in the direction of forming new religious sects, as would most probably have been the case, they would have applied for aid, not to surgeons, but to those who claimed the power to exorcise evil spirits.

—Compressed air now threatens to deprive the painter of at least a part of his occupation. It is not the painter of pictures who is menaced, but only those humbler claimants of the name whose energies are applied on a broader scale and who distribute their colors from a pail instead of from a palette. Several railroads, including the Atchison, the Erie, the Illinois Central, the Alleghany Valley, and the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Companies have decided that compressed air, besides driving tools and hoists, cleaning cushions, and performing several other tasks in car shops for which hand labor was once considered necessary, can also be made to do the rougher forms of painting, especially that of freight cars. The machine used resembles a huge atomizer. It is connected with the air supply by a small hose, and the paint is contained in a tank mounted on a truck, from which it is siphoned by another hose. The paint is thrown in a fine spray upon the surface to be covered, and is driven by the force of the air into the most minute crevices and under iron and other attachments where it is difficult to work with a brush. An ordinary standard thirty-four-foot box car can be painted by this process in from thirty-five to forty-five minutes, making a saving in expense of about 40 per cent. on the average cost of painting with the brush. At a recent meeting of master car builders the general opinion seemed to be that the new process has come to stay, and that it is decidedl economical, especially for rough work, on which the outlay for brushes is large.

—"Antivenine," a remedy of the serum class, invented by a doctor named CALMETTE, has been subjected to the severest practical tests in India, and is regarded in that serpent-ridden land as one of the age's most valuable discoveries. As an instance of its power, an English medical journal tells of a Hindu boy who, while drawing water from a well near Meerut, trod on and was bitten by a "krait," (Bungarus coerulus,) the serpent whose bite is considered more dangerous than that of any other snake in India except the cobra. Two men who were with the boy picked him up and carried him at once to the quarters of Surgeon Major RENNIE. That official says: "Not more than three minutes elapsed from the time he was bitten to the time I saw him. The typical imprint of a snakebite, with its two deep fang punctures and the crescentic row of small teeth marks, was plainly visible on the inner side of the right foot. I at once injected 8 centimeters of CALMETTE'S antivenine serum into the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the abdomen. At the same time the wound was treated with hypodermic solution of permanganate of potash. The patient was placed under observation, and never had a bad symptom. He is now running about well." In two of the West Indian islands, Martinique and St. Lucia, there is a snake called the "fer de lance." Tourists are often told that its bite is always fatal, but as a matter of fact the immediate application of remedies known to the local physicians will prevent death. Still, the reptile is a sufficiently dangerous one to make the wilder parts of these beautiful islands almost impenetrable, and under the present treatment the wounds it inflicts leave horrible scars. It would seem judicious for the West Indians to import the new "antivenine" at once.

PERSONAL.

—It is likely that the controversy over the placing of Père MARQUETTE'S statue in the Capitol at Washington will be recalled, if not revived, by a somewhat curious resolution which has been introduced in the Wisconsin Legislature. It seems that certain residents of the State now regret that they gave away the beautiful statue of the missionary explorer, and want to get it back and place it with other statues of Wisconsin celebrities in the new Historical Building at Madison. The resolution tells about the gift of the Marquette statue to the Nation, but says nothing about the unpleasant talk which the present occasioned. The only reason assigned for asking a return of the gift is the fact that Père MARQUETTE was a historical character, rather than a citizen recognized for distinguished civic or military services.

—One of our near neighbors, a representative of what—to its regret, doubtless—is now only next to the newest journalism, was moved by the number of Pompadours, Maintenons, and La Vallières that appeared at a very recent fancy ball to inquire in its genial, kindly way whether the ladies thus disguised were familiar with the private history of these famous personages. The questioner's next paragraph, alas, began with this truly curious grouping of names: "There was no RACINE, no MOLIERE, no CHARLOTTE CORDAY, no Mme. DE STAEL," and it continued with the reproachful words: "The artists, the poets, the litterateurs, were all neglected." This is sufficient excuse for one to wonder whether the writer from whose powerful article these quotations are made was well up in the works of the four authors whose counterfeited presence he missed from the now historic scene of not too mad gayety.

—JOHN BAYNES, a resident of Stamford, Conn., continues to assert that he has discovered a wholly new process of cutting and shaping hard substances of every kind, especially stone, metals, glass, and porcelain, in conformity with any design. Unlike that other claimant for honor and millions as a mechanical genius, GRANT BRAMBEL of Sleepy Eye, Minn., Mr. BAYNES has many products of his new art to show, and, admitting that they were produced as quickly and cheaply as he says, they are certainly most remarkable. The details of the new system of carving are kept as secret, however, as are those of the turbine steam engine, and, except for disclosure of the fact that the work has something to do with light and photography, little that is definite has been disclosed about it, and no more will be, the inventor says, until after he gets the many patents in many countries for which he has applied.

—An unnamed Missourian, described as "for many years a trusted official of the United States Senate," is quoted by The St. Louis Globe-Democrat as explaining why President CLEVELAND, after making all preparations for attending the funeral of Vice President HENDRICKS, suddenly decided not to do so, but to remain in Washington instead. "If this authority is to be trusted, the change of plan was the effect of a sudden discovery by Senator EDMUNDS that, as the law of Presidential succession then stood, if any accident should happen to Mr. CLEVELAND, no one could succeed to the powers of his office until Congress could assemble in regular session the following December. This was due to the fact that Mr. HENDRICKS had for political reasons prevented the Senate from electing a President pro tempore. He had been able to do this by declining to vacate the chair and to recognize that privilege, lest the Senate, which was Republican by a narrow majority, should elect a President pro tempore belonging to that party. Mr. HENDRICKS'S death took place between the dissolution of one Congress and the meeting of the next, so there was no Speaker upon whom the succession could fall. Senator EDMUNDS, the Missouri man says, was of the opinion that if, in the existing circumstances, Mr. CLEVELAND should be incapacitated, there was no one with power even to call a special session of Congress, and there would be an interregnum of dangerous length. He submitted this view of the case to the President, who, it is asserted, recognized the gravity of the situation, and at once determined to minimize the danger by remaining quietly at home. As is known, the law relating to the Presidential succession was changed to its present shape by the Congress that met after Mr. HENDRICKS'S death.

CURRENT NOTES.

The widow of Thomas A. Biddle of Philadelphia has presented his law library and his collection of etchings and engravings to the law school of the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Briefly, but emphatically, is the injunction given in the street cars of Holyoke, Mass. It is printed on a big card, conspicuously displayed, and reads: "When it comes to spitting on the car floor: DONT!!"

* * *

The big round building in Chicago long used for the exhibition of the panorama of the Gettysburg battlefield is to be converted into an armory for the Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard, if enough money can be raised to make the needed changes.

* * *

Wet carpets and ruined records, falls of big sections of plastering, and other mishaps in the dilapidated Capitol of Mississippi are impressing upon the legislators of the State the necessity of the erection of a new building for the State's use. The roof of the present building is represented to be so rotten and patched that to repair it further would be only a throwing away of money.

* * *

Charles Willard of Battle Creek, Mich., has recently died and left by his will $40,000 to the public schools of the town, an equal sum for a building for the Young Men's Christian Association, and $40,000 more for the Baptist College at Kalamazoo, Mich.

* * *

Friends of Officer Frank Taggart of Newburg claim that he is the tallest policeman in this State. His height is 6 feet 11½ inches, his weight 211 pounds. Policeman James Flanigan of Schenectady is 6 feet 2 inches in height; his weight is more than Taggart's, being 286 pounds.

* * *

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has been chosen President of the New England Sabbath Protective League, in place of Bishop R. S. Foster, resigned, and in accepting the position writes: "I believe thoroughly in a day of rest, which shall be largely devoted to the contemplation of divine themes and to the worship of God and teaching His law; and in protecting this observance against labor or other discords by law."

* * *

The first bill introduced by a woman in the Legislature of Utah is designed to compel the removal of hats in the theatres. Mrs. La Barthe presented it, and, although Speaker Perkins and a male member from Sanpete opposed it, it was rushed through the House without prolonged debate. The bill provides that any person attending a theatre, opera house, or an indoor place of amusement as a spectator shall remove headgear tending to obstruct the view of any other person, under penalty of a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $10 for each offense.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOULLY ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865.

From The London Punch, 1865.

You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier
You, who, with mocking pencil, wont to trace,
Broad for the self-complacent British sneer,
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face,

His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unkempt, bristling hair,
His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,
His lack of all we prize as debonair,
Of power or will to shine, of art to please.

You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh,
Judging each step as though the way were plain;
Reckless, so it could point its paragraph
Of chief's perplexity or people's pain.

Beside this corpse, that bears for winding-sheet
The Stars and Stripes he lived to rear anew,
Between the mourners at his head and feet,
Say, 'scurril jester, is there room for YOU?

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confute my pen—
To make me own this kind of Princes peer,
This rail-splitter a true-born king of men.

My shallow judgment had learnt to rue,
Noting how to occasion's height he rose,
How his quaint wit made home truth seem more true,
How, iron-like, his temper grew by blows.

How humble, yet how hopeful, he could be;
How, in good fortune and in ill, the same,
Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he,
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few
Ever had laid on head and heart and hand—
As one who knows, where there's a task to do,
Man's honest will must Heaven's good grace command;

Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow,
That God makes instruments to work His will,
If but that will we can arrive to know,
Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So he went forth to battle, on the side
That he felt clear was Liberty's and Right's,
As in his peasant boyhood he had plied
His warfare with rude Nature's thwarting might—

The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil,
The iron bark that turns the lumberer's axe,
The rapid, that o'erbears the boatman's toil,
The prairie, hiding the 'mazed wanderer's tracks,

The ambushed Indian, and the prowling bear—
Such were the needs that helped his youth to train:
Rough culture—but such trees large fruit may bear,
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.

So he grew up, a destined work to do,
And lived to do it: four long-suffering years'
Ill-fate, ill-feeling, ill-report, lived through,
And then he heard the hisses changed to cheers,

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise,
And took both with the same unwavering mood;
Till, as he came on light, from darkling days,
And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood,

A felon hand, between the goal and him,
Reached from behind his back, a trigger prest—
And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim,
Those gaunt, long-laboring limbs were laid to rest!

The words of mercy were upon his lips,
Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,
When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse
To thoughts of peace on earth, good will to men.

The Old World and the New, from sea to sea,
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame!
Sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat high;
Sad life, cut short just as its triumphs came.

A deed accurst! Strokes have been struck before
By the assassin's hand, whereof men doubt
If more of horror or disgrace they bore;
But thy foul crime, like Cain's stands darkly out,

Vile hand, that brandest murder on a strife,
Whate'er its grounds, stoutly and nobly striven;
And with the martyr's crown, crownest a life
With much to praise, little to be forgiven.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Many Steamers Prevented from Entering Southampton by the Prevailing Fog.

THE ST. PAUL ONE OF THEM.

The Spree and the Trave Also Detained Off the Needles—No Effort Will Be Made to Enter Until the Fog Lifts.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 11.—A heavy fog prevails off this port, and many steamers and other vessels due here to-day are waiting outside, unable to make an entrance. Among them is the American Line steamship St. Paul, which sailed from New York Feb. 3, and which arrived off the Needles at 1 P. M. yesterday. She is cruising five miles off the Needles, and officers of the company say she will not attempt to come in until the fog lifts.

The North German Lloyd steamship Spree, Capt. Meler, from Bremen Feb. 9 for Southampton and New York, is detained here by fog. She has on board 332 bags of mail, 95 cabin passengers, and 166 steerage passengers. Among the saloon passengers on board is Mrs. W. W. Phelps, widow of the late United States Minister to Germany.

The North German Lloyd steamer Trave, Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York Feb. 2 for Southampton and Bremen, is reported outside the Needles, detained by fog.

REDMOND NOT YET HOME.

A Crowd Waiting to Greet Him at Queenstown Disappointed.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 11.—Much disappointment has been occasioned by the non-arrival from New York to-day of Mr. John Redmond, M. P., the well-known Irish leader. The Mayors of Cork and Dublin and a number of other delegates from those cities arrived early this morning for the purpose of greeting Mr. Redmond, who is a passenger on the White Star Line steamer Britannic. The vessel has not been sighted, however, and it is presumed that she has proceeded direct for Liverpool in consequence of the foggy weather prevailing off this port.

It had been arranged to give a banquet in honor of Mr. Redmond this evening, but, of course, all the plans for his welcoming have fallen through temporarily.

DEATH OF DR. BOURGOIN.

A Distinguished French Physician Passes Away in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Dr. Edwin A. Bourgoin, the famous French chemist, is dead.

Edwin Alfred Bourgoin was one of the most distinguished of French physicians. For some time he ardently opposed the theories introduced by Pasteur. He was born in 1836 at Saint-Cyr-les-Colons. His medical education was received under the Faculty of Medicine and of Pharmacy at Paris, and in 1879 he was named as Professor of Pharmacy in the latter institution. He was elected a member of the Academy of Medicine the same year. In 1867 he was chosen as head of the Children's Hospital, and in 1881 as a member of the Public Council of Hygiene. He was decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in 1880, and was made an officer in the Legion in 1891.

NO COMPENSATION FOR IVORY.

Contrary to the Established Practice to Admit Any Claim.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Parnellite, member for Kilkenny City, asked the Government whether it was the intention to compensate Edward J. Ivory, the alleged Irish-American dynamite conspirator, the proceedings against whom were recently dropped by the Government for want of evidence, for his imprisonment pending trial and the expense of defending himself against the Government's unsupported charges.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Government leader in the House, replied that no communication had been received by the Government from Ivory or any one in his behalf in regard to compensation, and that the Home Secretary had informed him that it would be contrary to the established practice to admit any claim for compensation in such a case.

Senator Wolcott Still in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—United States Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado, who is visiting Europe in the interest of bimetallism, is still in this city, but of the success or failure of his mission nothing is definitely known.

The Bancroft at Smyrna.

SMYRNA, Feb. 11.—The United States gunboat Bancroft has arrived here.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The Lokal Anzeiger has a dispatch from Moscow stating that Steinitz, the well-known chess player, has been taken suddenly ill with a nervous disease, and that he has been removed to Dr. Morosoff's institute.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—It is now learned that through the loss of the British cargo steamer Cyanus, from Bilbao for Glasgow, near the Island of Ushant, off the coast of Brittany, France, which was reported yesterday, twenty of her crew were drowned.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Miss Evelyne Hilliard gave a reading to the guests of Mrs. Clarence S. Day yesterday morning at Mrs. Day's residence, 420 Madison Avenue.

—Mrs. William Nelson Borland gave an "at home" that was largely attended at her residence, 310 East Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—The marriage of Miss R. Ethel Levine, daughter of Julius Levine of 340 West Eighty-eighth Street, to Alfred S. Guggenheimer of Chicago will take place Monday evening at Delmonico's. The Rev. M. H. Harris of Temple Israel of Harlem will officiate.

—The Cribside Committee of the Babies' Hospital gave a matinée musical in the Waldorf ballroom yesterday afternoon to enlarge the endowment fund of the committee. It was attended by several hundred society people. Gounod's valse, "Morielle," Verdi's "Quando le Sere," and Chadwick's "Before the Dawn" were among the numbers of the programme. Some of the artists who took part were Miss Geraldine Morgan, Tom Karl, Mlle. Marie Engle, Campanari, Paul Morgan, and Albert Greenhalgh.

—Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street gave a dinner of thirty-two covers last evening. The table decorations were in yellow. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Col. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Ralli, Miss Allen, Miss Hartshorne, Randolph F. Purdy, Bowen Bancroft Smith, and George Wallen.

—The first of a series of four talks on psychological phenomena was given at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Prof. Appleton P. Lyon spoke on "Wonderful Facts About the Mind." The next talk will be on Feb. 26, and the other two on March 11 and 26. Among those present were Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. Elder, Mrs. George Elder, Gen. Butterfield, Mrs. Samuel Peters, Mrs. Charles Peabody, Mrs. Augustus Paine, Mrs. Henry L. Dyer, Mrs. Charles Worthington, Mrs. J. Fiag, Mrs. Bolton Hall, Mrs. Harry Watrous, Mrs. W. W. Watrous, Mrs. Livingstone, Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, Mrs. Charles Stuart Smith, Mrs. Van Valkenberg, Mrs. Hartshorn, and Mrs. J. Moore.

THE UNION LEAGUE'S PICTURES.

A Collection Which Is Now on Exhibition at the Clubhouse.

A small but very choice collection of paintings by masters, both ancient and modern, has been brought together by the Art Committee of the Union League Club, and will be opened to members and their guests this morning at 10 o'clock.

There are only twenty-one pictures in all, but each represents a master in one of his better moods. Among the painters are Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Franz Hals, Gerard Terburg, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hans Holbein, Corot, Dupré, Ziem, G. D. Leslie, Albert Moore, Monticelle, Alma Tadema, and Bouguereau.

The place of honor, in the centre of the left wall, has been given to the Rembrandt, the portrait of a young girl. Upon the left is hung one of the most charming of all the pictures, a portrait of Franz Hals by Van Dyck. The painter is represented as pausing, with his palette knife resting in the paint, to regard the visitor. At the left of Franz Hals is a Dutch genre picture of Gerard Terburg's, a woman, apparently a serving maid, meditatively lifts to her lips a wineglass, which has evidently done for a gentleman, sleeping, near at hand, with his head upon the table. The light shimmers and gleams in the glass.

Beyond the Rembrandt is a head by Hans Holbein. The subject is not agreeable, but the painting is in the artist's brilliant style, and very little cracked. In the corner there is one of Franz Hals's little heads, and beyond it a characteristic landscape by Jan Wynants, with the figures filled in by Wouverman.

The work of Sir Joshua Reynolds is represented by a portrait of the Bishop of Rochester. His Grace is represented in his best clothes, with much lace, carefully painted.

Except in this picture, the pigments used by the older men, although occasionally rich and warm, were not bright. There is an odd contrast in the lively tones at the modern end of the gallery. At the right of the entrance are Albert Moore's "Coming Storm" and Alma Tadema's "The Coliseum." The first represents three of Mr. Moore's warm-haired girls, or, rather, Mr. Moore's girl in three positions, seated upon a marble bench to wach some lightning. The color scheme, wherein white and light green predominate, is as pleasing as flowers that bloom in the Spring, and the crinkly hair of the maidens and the multiform folds of their soft drapery are flawlessly painted. The effect of the picture is one of perfect harmony, yet one asks whether it would finally be insipid.

The Alma Tadema is enhanced by a striking frame. The sides are pilasters, and a pediment crowns them. The subject is a scene upon a housetop in Rome, with the Coliseum in the background. Two women of the sunniest Roman type of beauty are eagerly watching a triumphal procession that passes in the street below. In the middle ground is a bronze statue of a kneeling woman, and at either side are great marble vases.

Next hangs a picture by G. D. Leslie of children and a dog at play upon a lawn. M. Bouguereau's "Innocence" is looked upon as one of the best examples of his work that has ever been shown here. It represents a woman with a sleeping baby and a lamb in her arms. Critics say that the conception, not particularly strong, is poetic, and the technique is marvelous. The flesh tints are as clear as any the artist has painted.

For the rest of the pictures, the Corot is a Corot, and only varies from all the other sunset pictures of Venice by the same artist in that its sky is a little more translucent than usual. "The Monticelli," however, was painted in a happy vein.

The exhibition will be open from 10 to 5 o'clock, and again in the evening, daily throughout the week.

"TATA-TOTO" IN GERMAN.

An Operetta-Vaudeville at the Irving Place Theatre.

To judge by the constant laughter and applause from the audience which crowded the Irving Place Theatre last evening, "Tata-Toto," the vaudeville operetta, or operetta-vaudeville, was as entirely satisfying as Director Conried could desire.

The piece is down on the programme as a vaudeville, but the plot running through it is too clearly defined to make the word entirely applicable, and there are enough bright, attractive songs brought in here and there to warrant its being called an operetta, though there was more dialogue than is usually to be found in the operetta proper.

"Tata-Toto" is a translation from the French, by Victor Leon, and it retains much of its French piquancy in the German version, and that characteristic is transmitted to Fräulein Elly Bender, the visiting star of the caste, and even more to Fräulein Reichardt, who played Cesarine and was pretty, dainty, and chic in a French maid's part, though an exact definition of her rôle might be difficult to give.

"Tata-Toto" was very well gowned where it was gowned. The plot of the play gathers about Tata-Toto—the dual part of a harum-scarum schoolboy, To-to, and his twin and young lady sister, Tata. The play begins with Toto at school, and ends with some very much mixed up elopements in which Tata is Toto and Toto is Tata, and Fräulein Bender, with a little help from a confederate, does some very clever work. There is a distinctly French touch in the last act, where Tata is undressing to be Toto and Toto is undressing to be Tata, and both appear from time to time in various stages of undress.

The real hit of the evening was made by Herr Link, as Schulinspector Blanchet, in a vaudeville dance, bringing in most of the well-known dances or variations of the vaudeville stage. That may have been because the play was styled a vaudeville, and that was the most distinctive feature of the play as such. The applause was spontaneous and hearty. Herr Senius, who took the part of Schulaufscher Cabestan, was also well received in a topical song.

The first act was particularly interesting from the costuming of the chorus of schoolboys. The coloring was effective, but the make of the garments was everything not expected in that connection. It was evident that an effort had been made to conceal the fact that women were on the inside of those coats and trousers. The trousers were of bright red, reaching to the heels, loose and baggy, and the blue coats were as straight up and down as they could be made to appear in garments loose and wrinkled. The costumes may have been designed to fit the part, but as a general thing in the chorus the only design is to fit the figure.

The "vaudeville" as a whole was bright, vivacious, and attractive.

Madison Square Garden Not Sold.

The rumor of a sale of Madison Square Garden to the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee was denied yesterday by Frank K. Sturgis, President of the Madison Square Garden Company. Mr. Sturgis said that he knew nothing of any offer from the Pabst Company to buy the garden, and that he had been approached by no one recently with a view to its purchase. This confirms private dispatches received in this city from Milwaukee contradicting the report that the Pabst Brewing Company had bought the garden.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Magistrate" will be acted at Daly's Theatre both afternoon and evening on Washington's Birthday. Miss Ada Rehan and Augustin Daly's stock company gave a performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" at Newburg last night.

—Oscar Hammerstein yesterday engaged James Ballard, who is facetiously called "the Iowa Bard," to appear at the Olympia Music Hall Feb. 22. This new performer is said to belong to the same class of music hall attractions as the deplorable Cherry sisters, who appeared at this music hall some months ago.

—The programme of grand opera for the fourteenth and last week is as follows: Monday, "Le Cid," MM. de Reszke, Lassalle, Plançon, Bars, and Clementine de Vere, and Litvinne; Wednesday, "Faust," (in French,) Calvé, and MM. de Reszke; Friday, "Carmen"; Saturday afternoon, farewell matinée of "Siegfried."

—Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be performed at the thirteenth and last of the series of concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday. Others on the programme are: Huberman, the boy violinist; Mme. Clementine de Vere, Mme. Mantelli, and David Bispham. Cremonini, and Plançon. A full chorus and orchestra will be under the direction of Anton Seidl.

OUTWITTED BY DR. POTTER

He Turned the Tables on the Men Who Took Possession of the Church House in His Absence.

HOW HE FOOLED THE GUARDS.

While They Were Watching the Doctor's Family Haul Up a Bundle in Front He Climbed Through a Rear Window.

There was some sharp manoeuvring yesterday between the Baptist Mission Society and the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle.

Since the struggle for the possession of the church house, a few weeks ago, Dr. Potter has remained quietly in possession. The temporary injunction restraining the mission society from interfering with Dr. Potter's use of the property under his lease was dissolved last week, and since then developments have been expected. The pastor's movements have been closely watched by men supposedly employed by the mission society.

Dr. Potter left the dwelling yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, and was scarcely out of sight when several men rushed to the place from different directions. They opened the front door. Seven of them went inside, while one remained on the street. Three of them soon appared on the roof of the building, and two others showed their faces at the basement windows. One remained at the front door, while the seventh was at liberty to roam the corridors of the parsonage and communicate with those of his party who were stationed in the manner described. Then man on the outside said that they were in the service of the Baptist Mission Society, held commissions as City Marshals, and that they had been engaged by Edward S. Clinch of 115 Broadway, the attorney of the society.

Dr. Potter's daughter and three sons, who were in the family apartments on the second floor, conversed with the invaders, and were informed that no one would be allowed to enter the house. They were at liberty to leave if they wished, but would not be allowed to come back.

The report spread that the society had laid siege to the church property, and people hurried to the scene.

Such was the situation when Dr. Potter returned about 2 o'clock. The pastor was surprised at what the opposition had done. He did not know that the society possessed a key to the parsonage.

Dr. Potter walked nervously about the premises for a few minutes. The man on guard outside informed him politely what the instructions were, while the latter kept his face turned toward the upper windows, where he knew his children were. They soon saw him and threw a note to him. This he placed in his pocket, not wishing to read it before the crowd.

The doctor said that he had not been lured out of the house by the enemy. There was no trick about that. He had been out from day to day, as business required.

"Will you capitulate?" he was asked.

"Never!"

He then left to hunt up his private secretary, Max C. L. Eyser, who afterward said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the doctor had hoped to have the society bring an action in the courts to dispossess him, for he was assured that his lease, which runs a year and a half yet, would protect him.

In thirty minutes Dr. Potter returned and held a whispered consultation with his secretary. Notes were exchanged with the young people up stairs by means of thirty feet of cord, and the clergyman bustled away again. A few moments later one of the imprisoned clergyman's sons lowered the string with the following letter attached for publication:

"They obtained possession by forcing the door. Dr. Potter went out this morning and did not expect the Baptist City Mission Society to do such a trick again. They did it once before. We are in possession of this house, and intend to remain so until we are dispossessed. The Judge dissolved our injunction, and we are in possession just the same as we were before the injunction was granted."

For the third time Dr. Potter appeared. He remained for a moment with his secretary, and then hurried up Second Avenue.

The family laundress with a bundle next came on the scene, and in obedience to the Secretary's signal the cord was lowered and tied around the package, which was then very slowly drawn up by the besieged.

The three guards on the roof craned their necks over the eaves to see the proceedings, and those in the basement flattened their noses against the window panes and strained their eyes upward to see the laundry ascend. Guards and public watched the bundle until it disappeared within the window, and then Secretary Eyser, with a broad smile, said: "Dr. Potter is in the house again."

It developed that while the laundry incident was holding general attention at the front of the building the sharp-witted clergyman had gained admittance by the rear of the house, and arrived in the family apartments simultaneously with the little bundle.

A grocer at 203 Tenth Street pointed to an iron ladder which hung on one of the houses.

"That's how," he remarked, sententiously but significantly.

The guards were ashamed of themselves, and the persons who heard the story on the street were enthusiastic over the cleverness of the clergyman.

He Is Bitter Toward Clinch.

Dr. Potter stated to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night that as soon as he had been informed that the injunction was dissolved he made preparations for the protection of his family, believing that something would be attempted by Mr. Clinch.

"If Clinch has a legal right to enter my house," said he, "why does he not establish it in court? He is wasting the funds of the Baptist City Mission Society in employing guards and detectives, all to no purpose. There are at this time nine private detectives on the premises. Are these violent measures to prevail in the city? I think Clinch is trying to get up a row so that he can arrest me."

The detectives and guards were increased to twelve last night, and it is expected that the case will be pushed in the courts. The intention of the Mission Society is to get possession of the house by some means at once.

BANQUET OF HARDWARE MEN.

A Large Company and Interesting Exercises at Hotel Savoy.

The eighth dinner of the Hardware and Metal Trades was held last night at the Hotel Savoy. The banquet hall was gayly decorated, and more than 300 guests sat at the tables.

President Peter McCartee presided, and among the guests were the Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College, the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, Mortimer C. Ogden, Richard R. Williams, George H. Sargent, Charles Daly, Thomas F. Keating, C. Judson Bushnell, James S. Burdett, John S. King, David Williams, Robert H. Swayze, William W. Suppler, and Brace Hayden.

When the covers had been removed President McCartee made a brief address, welcoming the guests and members to the dinner. He then introduced President Gates of Amherst, who spoke to the toast "Iron in the Blood for American Citizenship."

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur was the next speaker. He spoke to the toast, "Pressing Political Problems." He said the American Republic must solve the great questions of a Republican Government. He criticised the United States Senate for its attitude on the Venezuela treaty. "Arbitration is the crowning glory of the century," he said. He added that immigration and annexation were also vital questions, and said Hawaii would soon be knocking at the doors of this Republic for admission as a State.

Gen. J. C. Robinson Dying.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Gen. John Cleveland Robinson is dying of Bright's disease at his home in this city.

THE ARION'S ANNUAL DANCE.

A BRILLIANT PAGEANT AT THE OPENING OF THE BALL.

All the Heathen Gods and Goddesses Had Their Part in the Gay Procession at the Madison Square Garden.

A brilliant pageant marked the opening of the Arion ball and carnival at Madison Square Garden last night. At 10:30 a fanfare of trumpets gave the signal, and the entertainment began with a grand ballet, entitled "Arion in Olympus." Twelve German athletes started the procession, and were followed by eight warriors in armor, carrying spears and standards. Next came a chariot drawn by four slaves and containing a gladiator, above whose head appeared the sign, "Olympus."

The Nine Muses next made their entry, and were followed by the Three Graces, carrying the banner, "Jupiter," the title of the first float, drawn by six Grecian slaves. On the float were seated Jupiter and Juno, surrounded by Garrymede, Hebe, and Mercury. Four messenger boys with wings, riding on snails, were in Jupiter's retinue, with Midas and Galatea; a gold and silver dollar linking arms with the respective inscriptions, "Silence is Golden" and "Speech is Silver"; a messenger boy carrying a sign, "The Garrison Sisters," and eight ladies in men's evening clothes, with high hats, monocles, whips, and chrysanthemums.

On the second float, drawn by six cyclops, were Pluto, Proserpina, Orpheus, Eurydice, Vulcan, and five demons, one of them holding Cerberus on a chain. This float was followed by six girls dressed as bats, six men as goldbugs, a magician, three men walking in a bag with the golden inscription, "Syndicate," and eight girls dressed as "Satanellas."

The third float, drawn by four centaurs, was ushered in by Acteon, with the horns of a stag, accompanied by two huntresses with the banner, "Diana," the character represented on the float. Following it were four hunters, four characters from Weber's opera, "Der Freischütz," two characters from "William Tell"; a large hare who was being attacked by seven Suabians, six women, carrying fishing rods, Rip Van Winkle, and an Indian scout.

A warrior accompanied by two Amazons carrying a banner, "Venus," preceded the fourth float, on which sat Venus, reclining in a shell; Mars, Psyche, four nymphs, and two Cretonnes. The retinue were a man and woman on a tricycle, a park policeman, representing the Shepherd Paris, clad partly in uniform and partly in Grecian costume, including tights and sandals; three goddesses, represented by a German, Irish, and negro servant girl; Spanish, Bohemian, Tyrolean, Suablan, and Turkish beauties.

The procession closed with the fifth float, drawn by six satyrs and preceded by a satyr with two priestesses of Bacchus carrying the banner "Apollo—Arion—Jocus." On the float were Helios, Prince Carnival, Arion, Bacchus, two girls with harps, and four priestesses of Bacchus. The followers were six waitresses, Falstaff, with Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, Lohengrin and Elsa, Papageno and Papagena, Till Eulenspiegel, three monks with bumpers, six columbines, and Janus.

The garden was crowded to its fullest capacity, almost all the boxes and seats being taken. By 12 o'clock the procession was over, and the masked dancers took possession of the floor.

BOSTON'S CHARITY BALL.

The Patrons Who Will Preside Over the Entertainment.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Boston's charity ball will be a gilt-edged affair in every respect, and judging from the preparations now under way for the party, Mechanics' Hall will present a very gay appearance next Tuesday evening. At all the clubs and wherever society folks assemble, the charity ball is the chief topic of conversation. Everybody is taking a deep interest in the ball, and the numerous details of the big undertaking are in excellent hands. The applications for cards are coming in rapidly.

The list of patronesses was published last Sunday, and yesterday afternoon the Executive Committee of the ball announced the following list of patrons, who will assist in the gayety: Messrs. E. Rollins Morse, W. Amory Gardiner, Joseph S. Bigelow, Henry Wainwright, Lawrence M. Stockton, Francis Stanton Blake, I. Braggiotti, Stephen Chase, George T. Dexter, William Sturgis Bigelow, Joseph Peabody, Nathan Appleton, Joseph Warren, H. H. Thorndyke, Edward A. Fenno, George B. Shattuck, A. L. Mason, Henry Parkman, Charles Tuckerman, R. A. Bolt, W. F. Wharton, Thomas Motley, R. G. Shaw, George S. Silsbee, Augustus Hemenway, Hamilton R. Curtis, T. D. Boardman, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Lawrence Curtis, R. F. Clark, Sigourney Butler, George A. Nickerson, Frank Merriam, F. L. Amory, W. D. Sohier, Lawrence Minot, C. T. Lovering, Louis Curtis, John A. Loring, S. W. Marston, Frederick W. Bradlee, Edward Gray, Hugh Whitney, E. H. Eldredge, P. S. Sears, and H. R. Dalton, Jr.

THE HOTEL CASTLE BALL.

The Second Subscription Dance Was a Marked Success.

The spacious ballroom of the Hotel Castle, One Hundred and Third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, presented a charming appearance last evening, the occasion being the second subscription dance of the season. There was a profusion of flags and bunting and several large portraits of Abraham Lincoln. Music was furnished by the Peterman Orchestra, and supper was served at midnight.

The committee in charge of the dance, which was the largest ever held at the hotel, was composed of W. F. Reeves, Roger A. Allen, and J. A. Jaeger.

Among the many guests present were Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kingbury, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jaeger, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Moore, Mrs. C. A. W. Allen, Mrs. A. E. Wanning, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Newton, Gen. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Shepard, Mr. H. J. Wiggin, Miss Beggs, the Misses Turner, Miss Elsie B. Noyes, Miss Adele L. Van Name, Miss Post, Mr. Lang, Roger W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Pattison, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ver Planck Birney, Miss Robbins, Harold Tate, Mayor and Mrs. G. R. Smith, William Mershon, and Robert C. Alexander.

COMING EVENTS.

—At the Manhattan Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, this evening, Miss Mann will lecture on "Fabian Socialism."

—The New York Alumni of the University of Vermont will hold their annual reunion and dinner in the Hotel Manhattan this evening.

—The monthly meeting of the Wellesley Club will be held Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., at the Women's University Club, 23 West Forty-fourth Street.

—The junior promenade of the Class of '98, University of the City of New York, will take place this evening in the gymnasium, University Heights.

—The twenty-fourth annual civic, military, and masquerade ball of J. L. Riker Post, No. 62, G. A. R., will take place in Tammany Hall to-morrow evening.

—Dr. William H. Talman will lecture on "New York City as a Sociological Laboratory" at to-morrow's meeting of the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street.

—St. Valentine's Kettledrum, in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, will be held at Sherry's from 12 M. till 12 P. M. to-day. Among the managers are Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and Mrs. Edward Spencer.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Given to Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Officers of the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps were the guests of honor at the reception given to-night by the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the third of the series of official evening functions.

The crowd was large. Nearly every officer brought at least one lady, and, as most of those who attended were acquainted, the affair was one of less formality than those that preceded it. In the large East Room, military and naval floral emblems were displayed, and the apartment, like the others, thrown open for the purposes of the reception, was profusely decorated with palms and other growing plants.

A WHITE HOUSE CHRISTENING.

Marion Cleveland, Youngest Daughter of the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Marion, the youngest daughter of President and Mrs. Cleveland, was christened at the White House at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony was simple but impressive, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, who performed the marriage ceremony for the distinguished parents.

The President held little Marion in his arms, and grouped about were Mrs. Cleveland, the wives of the Cabinet officers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Thurber. Marion was one year old last July.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the President and Mrs. Cleveland and all those present signed the church register.

TABLEAUX GIVEN IN ORANGE.

Entertainment for the Benefit of the Memorial Hospital.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 11.—A historic entertainment was given in Music Hall to-night by the Young Ladies' Auxiliary of the Memorial Hospital, and for the benefit of that institution. It consisted of songs and scenes from history, depicting the part New Jersey played in the Revolution. The tableaux were given by about 100 of the prominent young society folk of the Oranges, assisted by members of the crack Essex Troop.

A large audience saw the performance and applauded vigorously the good work done by the amateurs. The choruses and tableaux included, among others, "Hail Columbia," "Purchase of New Jersey," "Early Manhattan," "New Jersey Tea Party," "Capture of General Charles Lee," "Night March to Trenton," "Battle of Princeton," "Washington in Orange," "Tavern Scene in Morristown," "Molly Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth," "The Ball at Union in Honor of Lafayette," "President Washington's Triumphal Entry into Trenton," "Defenders of Today," "Union," and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Anawanda Club's Ball.

There was a large representation of the Tammany Hall leaders and their followers at the annual ball of the Anawanda Club, the social wing of the Tammany organization in the Eighteenth Assembly District, at the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street, last night. Those present included Charles F. Murphy, leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District for Tammany; John C. Sheehan, Chief Justice Van Wyck of the City Court, City Court Judge E. F. D'Wyer, Congressman George B. McClellan, Lawrence Delmour, James P. Keating, Aldermen Murphy, Lantry, O'Brien, and Schilling, Thomas J. Dunn, Register William Sohmer, Assemblyman Daly, and Assistant Clerk Michael F. Blake of the Board of Aldermen. A vaudeville entertainment preceded the ball.

Charity Ball at Stapleton.

The twenty-second annual charity ball for the benefit of the S. R. Smith Infirmary of New Brighton was held last night at the German Club rooms, Stapleton, S. I., and was largely attended. In the large attendance, as well as in the elaborate arrangements made for the enjoyment of the guests, the affair was notable.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Strong—Lefferts.

Miss May Lefferts, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Lefferts and Selah Brewster Strong were married yesterday afternoon at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Newton Perkins.

The bride wore a white satin dress, with point lace trimmings. Miss Elizabeth Lefferts, her sister, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, who wore costumes of green and white, with picture hats, and who carried baskets of white carnations and maidenhair fern, were Miss Alice Robert, Miss Edna Bennett, Miss Harriette Biddle, Miss Adele Katté, Miss Caro Reboule, a cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Edith de Russy, Miss Elsie Lefferts, and Miss Helen Lefferts, cousins of the bride.

The brother of the bridegroom, Thomas Shepard Strong, was best man. The ushers were Arthur Strong, James P. Strong, brothers of the bridegroom; Eugene S. Willard, Clarence Storm, William F. Beekman, F. Raymond Lefferts, the bride's brother.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 24 West Thirty-seventh Street, at which nearly 400 guests were present. After the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Strong will live at Richmond Hill, L. I.

Some of those present at the reception were Miss E. C. Morris, Miss L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Helfenstein, Miss Van Buren, Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stiger, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lefferts, Mrs. Bradford Allen, Mrs. Trowbridge Allen, Miss Mollie Lefferts, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Hutton, Marcius Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Jones, the Misses Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Timpson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Van Buren, Laurens Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mrs. G. C. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. John Strong, Miss Boorman, J. Marcus Boorman, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Tucker, Carl Tucker, W. Tucker, Judge Monson, Mrs. Helen Monson, John Vail, R. V. Vail, Vail Blydenburgh, Mrs. V. T. Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Stuyvesant, Miss Udall, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Baxter, Mrs. James Boorman, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bleecker, Dr. and Mrs. F. T. Brown, Judge and Mrs. Bulman, E. A. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Orvis, Mr. and Mrs. Katté, Mr. and Mrs. Robert, Miss Vorhees, Clark Vorhees, and Charles Vorhees.

Brown—Backus.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Backus, only daughter of Truman J. Backus, President of Packer Institute, to Roscoe C. E. Brown was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the institute, in Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church. Miss Marie Snedeker was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Van Anden, Calhoun, Beard, and Margaret Miller. The groom was attended by Grosvenor Hyde Backus, a brother of the bride, as best man. The ushers were Albert G. Duncan, Henry V. Andrews, and Henry M. Stegman of this city, A. H. Backus, C. E. Woodbridge, and D. I. Mead of Brooklyn. After the ceremony a reception was given at the home of Prof. Backus, at 57 Livingston Street.

Kelley—Simons.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11.—A quiet wedding was celebrated last evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Robert MacArthur, 414 Dearborn Avenue, the contracting parties being Dr. MacArthur's niece, Miss Susie Simons, and Frank Fitzmorris Kelley of New York. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock, Father Barry officiating, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the bride and a very few intimate friends. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin, trimmed with pearls and lace. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley left for New York, where they will reside.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E[illegible] W. Winamac. E. & W.
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

DUHAIN—CRAWFORD.—On Feb. 10, 1897, at 41 East 60th St., by his Grace, the Archbishop of New York, assisted by the Rev. Father Lavelle, Marie Hortense, daughter of Louis Duhain, Esq., to Dr. William H. Crawford.

STRONG—LEFFERTS.—On Thursday, Feb. 11, 1897, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, assisted by the Rev. Newton Perkins, Selah Brewster Strong to May Waring, daughter of Frederic R. Lefferts.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Feb. 11, 1897, James H. Arnold, aged 67 years.
Funeral from his late residence, at Babylon, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

CAULKINS.—Suddenly, on Feb. 9, at 8:45 P. M., Miss Emma Caulkins, daughter of the late David Caulkins of Old Lyme, Conn.
Funeral service at 10 A. M., Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 46th St. and 5th Av. Friends are invited. Interment private.

DE HAAS.—M. F. H. De Haas, son of the late M. F. H. De Haas, died of pneumonia, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1897.
Funeral services at 78 Chauncey St., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.
Boston papers please copy.

McCOMB.—At Wilmington, Del., on Feb. 8, 1897, Elizabeth Bush, widow of Henry S. McComb.
Funeral services at Wilmington on Friday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M.

MORRELL.—At Sands Point, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1897, Martie, wife of Robert L. Morrell, and daughter of Daniel A. and Emline S. Cornwell, in the 41st year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from Christ's Church, Manhasset, on Monday, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Great Neck Depot on arrival of 2 P. M. from Long Island City.

SHONINGER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, at Lakewood, N. J., Louis E. Shoninger, junior member of the firm of Shoninger Brothers, and son of the Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth Shoninger of Boston, aged 34 years and 9 months.
Funeral takes place at his late residence, 49 East 92d St., on Friday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock.

TUCKERMAN.—Thursday, Feb. 11, at his home, after a short illness, Gustavus Tuckerman, in the 73d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Boston papers please copy.

TURNER.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 10, Cornelia J., beloved wife of J. Spencer Turner.
A service will be held at the family residence, 57 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. Thence to St. Ignatius's Church, 58 West 40th St., New York, where a solemn requiem will be sung at 11 o'clock. Burial at the convenience of the family.

WAGNER.—At her late residence, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, 1897, Arrietta, wife of Frederic C. Wagner and daughter of the late Adam and Catherine Blauvelt Hartell.
Funeral services will be held at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)
FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.
To the holders of certificates of deposit for STOCK of the
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after February 3, 1897, holders of certificates of deposit of the Guaranty Trust Company (formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company) issued for stock of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, may exchange their New York, London, and Amsterdam certificates at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 59 CEDAR STREET, New York, and their Boston certificates at the office of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, for the common and preferred stock of the new company to which they are entitled under the Plan of Reorganization.

Holders of such certificates are entitled upon surrender thereof to receive shares of the common stock of the new company to the amount of the shares of the old company represented by their certificates, and in addition thereto one-tenth of that amount in preferred stock of the new company. Holders of certificates entitled to fractions of preferred stock may sell such fractions to the Trust Company to which their certificates are surrendered or may buy from it such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share. The price of fractions will be based on the closing quotations at the New York Stock Exchange of the day previous. It will be understood that parties forwarding certificates by mail desire to sell any fraction of share to which they may be entitled, unless they instruct to the contrary.

Holders forwarding certificates by mail are requested to state whether they desire the new securities sent to them by mail or by express at their expense. All certificates must be indorsed in blank, and if stock is requested in any name other than that appearing on the face of the certificate, its assignment must be attested by some party satisfactory to the Trust Company, or must be acknowledged before a notary public.

One hundred shares or multiples thereof will be exchanged at each depositary.

The transfer books for certificates of deposit will close permanently on this date.

New York, February 2, 1897.

Guaranty Trust Co.
NO. 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1897.

To the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
OF THE
Ohio Southern Railway Company

The Committee has received a large majority of the bonds. Holders who have not already deposited are notified that no further bonds will be received except upon the payment of a penalty of $10.00 per bond.

WILLIAM A. READ,
SIMON BORG,
HENRY SANFORD,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, } Committee.
THOMAS DENNY,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and soft. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

In yesterday's market only two stocks were traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares —Sugar Trust and Leather Trust preferred —the former something more than twice as largely as the latter. Close to 33,000 shares of Sugar Trust changed hands, the opening price being practically the highest of the day. The fact that Senator Lexow's investigating committee is to-morrow to resume its inquisitions does not seem to impede the merry game of manipulation going on in this particular quarter. Mr. S. V. White seems so well to have his bull pool in hand that he can afford to be careless of little things like the disclosures which are threatened.

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It leaked out in Wall Street yesterday that a number of independent refiners and outside brokers have been summoned before the Lexow committee. Their testimony is hardly likely to be of the sort which the committee so far has heard, altogether friendly to the trust, for among the independents there is lively recollection of not remote schemes pursued by the trust for handicapping competition. From such witnesses, therefore, it is probable that information may come, not of interest only, but of consequential value as well.

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According to Wall Street advices, the Tobacco Trust is to be given a drastic experience. This trust, more discredited than the Sugar Trust ever has been, is expected, according to Wall Street anticipations, to try the dodging game. Some of its Wall Street apostles are proclaiming that as a New Jersey corporation the Tobacco Trust is superior to any New York legislative projects.

***

Following the Tobacco Trust, it is probable that the Leather Trust will have to face the inquiries of the Senators. The Leather Trust is distinctive in magnitude of capitalization. It has a vast volume of shares, and on its preferred issue (its chief speculative end in Wall Street) it is in arrears for dividends enormously. Its experiences may be especially acute, for the reason that it has competition really more aggressive than is ranged against any other of the industrials whose securities are listed in Wall Street.

***

The old Whisky Trust—now the American Spirits Manufacturing Company—will, it is said, be subjected to an inquest with a good deal of prickly heat in it. Senators may want to know why there should be efforts to suppress competition in the production of spirits used in the industries and the arts while at the same time the chief producer is ready to market its products at figures really under the cost of production, and at the same time incidentally guarantee 7 per cent. upon bonds of burdensome subordinate companies. This, according to current representations, is what the American Spirits Manufacturing Company just now is doing.

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In the railway list little is done. Burlington goes down a quarter, St. Paul goes down a half, Baltimore and Ohio gains a quarter, Susquehanna rises a half—such is the fairly representative record. The public waits. People who own stocks are not to be scared into selling. Bears who sell what they do not have are almost as wary. Not in months has the general short interest been so small as it now is.

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All eyes are fixed on what Mr. Lexow and his colleagues may do. If important developments come in that quarter the market will respond quickly whether such developments be influential for good or bad.

***

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1925, registered, fell off ⅛, and the 4s, 1907, coupon, rose ¼. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112⅝; $50,000 do., registered, at 111⅝; $55,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122¼@122⅛, and $15,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅜.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1
N. Y., S. & W.	½	Pullman Car	¾

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	⅝	Met. Traction	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Mo., K. & T.	½
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	N. J. Central	⅝
Brook. Union Gas	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Central Pacific	1⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	½
Chi., Rock I. & P.	⅝	P. & R. 2d pf., w. i.	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Illinois Central	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅝
Lake Shore	¾	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
		West. Union Tel.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1	St. P. 1st, So. Minn.	1
Erie 1st con.	1½	St. P., M. & M. 1st,	
Ken. Central 4s	4½	Dakota ext	1
N. Y., B. & M. Bch. con	1¼	Union P. ext. s. f. 8s	2

BONDS DECLINED.

Denver & Rio Grande 4s 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $90,232,703; balances, $5,231,747; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $538,623.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange very dull and firmer. Posted rates, $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84¾@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾@$4.87 for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 22½c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

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Regarding the conditions existing in the exchange market, Mr. Charles Schumacher of C. Schumacher & Co. said yesterday:

"A further advance in the English money market, attributable to the new political complications in the East, has added strength to our market for sterling. An advance in the discount rate in London results either in an advance of short sterling here, leaving long sterling unchanged; in a decline of long sterling here, leaving short sterling unchanged; in a greater advance in short sterling than in long, in case of a firm market, or in a greater decline of long than of short sterling, in case of a weak market.

"An advance in the English money market, as a rule, influences an advance in our sterling market, while a decline in money in London brings about a decline in sterling here. In the present instance the higher money rate abroad has caused a decline in the price of stocks and bonds in London and moderate realizations in our market for London account. This is naturally followed by a demand for remittance to cover the transactions. Consequently we have had a firmer exchange market.

"Short sterling has advanced 1-16 and long sterling 1-32. This difference of 1-32 between short and long sterling is almost the exact equivalent of the advance in the English discount rate from 1⅝ to 1¾ a few days ago, to 1⅞ to 2 per cent. to-day.

"Business, as a rule, has been dull. The supply of cotton bills has decreased during the past week. That of grain bills has been large, though consisting mainly of deliveries against old contracts. The demand for sterling has been poor. Yesterday and to-day, however, some large out of town orders have had to be filled, in addition to the covering of sales of securities for European account."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛, to 13. Declined—Erie first preferred, 1, to 35¼; St. Paul, ⅛, to 77⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 51¼; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 97; Erie, ⅛, to 15⅛; New York Central, ⅛, to 96, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 56¼. British consols declined ¼, to 112½, for money and 112⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £395,795 bullion during the week. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 52.45 per cent., now stands at 53.42 per cent., compared with 63.40 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 1,025,000f gold and a decrease of 975,000f silver.

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The political complications abroad and the danger of hostilities which may follow the troubles in Crete reasonably operate against immediate improvement in the foreign security market. The heavy selling of Turkish securities on the Paris Bourse yesterday, which resulted in what was almost a panic, is an illustration of what may result if there is not a speedy settlement of European disturbances. London yesterday was much affected by the Paris market, and many selling orders from the French capital were executed on the London Stock Exchange.

Temporarily a decline abroad which may affect American stocks listed there should create no surprise here. Should the powers become involved in the impending troubles between Turkey and Greece, stringency in the European money markets will be quite probable, and that of itself might retard speculation. A continuation of the inactivity in London's speculation can, therefore, be reasonably expected. It is not thought that foreign disturbances will have any considerable effect upon American stocks, but they may for the time remove from our market the chance and possibility of a London buying movement.

AS TO OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Mr. George H. Prentiss of the Stock Exchange house of G. H. Prentiss & Co., said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, in speaking of the demand for local securities:

"Business in our department of the investment market has lapsed into dullness. There is a much smaller volume of business than we had a few weeks ago. We are doing very little, but for a rather peculiar reason. We cannot execute orders.

"The demand for local investment securities has decreased somewhat, but it is still large enough to give us plenty of business if we could fill orders. But the good bonds for sale are extremely few. It is because there are none offering that we are experiencing our present dullness. Investors stand ready to buy bonds whenever they can be had, but the scarcity of good securities is holding things back.

"There is still the same confidence among investors and the same desire to put out money wherever its safety and a reasonable return upon it are assured. But the securities that were for sale have been nearly all absorbed, and the market is at a standstill because people have become tired of leaving orders that of compulsion have not been filled.

"The dullness is, I think, only temporary. We have these periods occasionally, even when the demand is large and when all influences would seem to indicate activity. In a little while I think business in our department will take a fresh start, and we will have not only activity, but advancing prices.

"With a general bull movement in securities of all kinds the stocks and bonds of local corporations will get their share. We are simply having a little temporary stoppage in our market. That will be overcome and the activity which marked the course of the market in the two months following the election will be resumed."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Bradstreet's summary of trade conditions to-morrow will say:

The more favorable features of the business week include sales of 300,000 tons of steel rails on the collapse of the pool, which promises work for the mills for months to come; the advance in the price of print cloths, following the sale of 750,000 pieces from accumulated stocks, and the starting up of a number of important metal and other industrial establishments throughout the Eastern and Middle States.

The recent reduction in the price of steel billets of $5 a ton while rails were reduced only $3 foreshadowed another cut in rail prices or the breaking up of the pool. The latter finds prices from $8 to $9 lower than last week. One effect will be to stimulate exports of rails, demand for domestic Bessemer pig iron and for ore, and consumption of iron and steel generally. There is a moderate increase in demand for pig iron at Pittsburg, and purchases have been made by St. Louis stove makers. Considerable activity is reported in hemlock leather, for which the price is higher, and American purchases of wool at the late London sale amount to 45,000 bales, the heaviest total at any one such sale since the speculative buying there by Americans prior to the going into effect of the McKinley tariff.

Memphis reports revived interest in shoes and clothing, and Birmingham and Jacksonville a moderate increase in the volume of trade as Spring approaches. Louisville collections have improved, and orders for Spring goods at St. Louis have increased. Chicago dry goods jobbers report only a moderate gain, but at St. Paul sales of dry goods, shoes, groceries, hardware, drugs, and millinery are the most encouraging for any week thus far this year.

At most other, among more important, Western and Central Western cities trade remains quiet and unchanged, with little prospect for an early improvement. Omaha reports business dull, and at Galveston, where distribution of merchandise has been fairly active, the reverse is now true. Trade is dull and unsatisfactory at Cleveland, and Charleston advises that collections are failing behind.

The movement of prices is, on the whole, favorable, gains, in addition to those for print cloths, leather and, Bessemer pig iron, being reported for turpentine, lead, zinc, and sugar. Firm and unchanged prices are announced for flour, wheat, pork, lard, coffee, petroleum, copper, and for steel billets, while in addition to lower prices for steel rails are those for Indian corn and oats and cotton.

January gross railway earnings reflect the quieter trade in that month than in January, 1896, while showing the effect of reduced grain tonnage and severe storms in the Northwest. Every group of American roads shows a falling off from January a year ago. Increases in January are few and small, the largest being only slightly in excess of $50,000, while seventeen systems show decreases in excess of that amount. Heaviest decreases from January a year ago are reported by the Pacific and Granger groups, while smallest losses are by the Southwestern and Southern roads. Total earnings of 114 railroad companies for January aggregate $34,560,827, a falling off of 6.8 per cent. from a year ago, compared with a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in December from December, 1895, and 10 per cent. in November from the total in that month a year before. January earnings, 1896, increased 11.3 per cent. over January, 1895. Mexican roads gained 18.3 per cent. in January over a year ago.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States, and from St. John, N. B., amount to 2,051,345 bushels from Feb. 5 to Feb. 10, inclusive, (the week being one day short,) as compared with 3,168,000 bushels last week, 2,718,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,572,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,005,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 3,080,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn during the same period show a very large gain, amounting to 4,169,274 bushels, as compared with 3,659,000 bushels last week, 3,143,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 562,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 1,520,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 712,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893.

Gross and net returns of leading railroads for the calendar year 1896 show a striking similarity as to volume to those of 1895. Total gross receipts of seventy companies give a total of $726,950,409 for 1896, a falling off of only about $2,000,000, or two-tenths of 1 per cent., from 1895, while net earnings aggregate $220,026,742, a decrease of nine-tenths of 1 per cent. from the total in the preceding year. For December gross earnings fell off 2 per cent., while net earnings decreased 1.3 per cent. from those for 1895.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its review of current trade conditions, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-morrow will say:

The absorbing event of the week in the iron market has been the disruption of the Steel Rail Association, which has been regarded as the most stable, as it is about the oldest of all the pools in the iron trade. Some signs of discontent have been manifested since the meeting at which prices for 1897 were fixed. This arose partly, it is reported, from dissatisfaction with the allotment, and partly also from the strong feeling of some of the managers that continued high prices would result in serious injury to the trade. The illfeeling is said to have first found expression when verbal protests had been exhausted in sales made below the combination price by the Illinois Steel Company in Chicago, and this was followed up by the placing of some heavy contracts at low prices by the Lackawanna company in Scranton. The news spread quickly, and within the week all pretense of maintaining prices was dropped. The agreed rate for 1897 was $25 per ton at mill. The ruling rate so far as made public is just now $18@$20, with a very strong probability that contracts have been placed at lower rates for considerable amounts. Chicago dispatches have even asserted that rails were being offered there down as low as $14 per ton, but this cannot be substantiated, and even if such offers had been made for the purpose of terrorizing the Illinois Steel Company, it is not at all probable that any contracts have been placed at that price. An eighteen-dollar rate for steel rails would not be out of the way, however, at current prices of raw materials, and, in fact, would pay the mills better than $15 billets.

It is almost impossible to gather up the total of the contracts so far placed under the lower rate, since the time has been very short, and the excitement considerable. The large New Haven contract for 50-pound sections which has been on the market is understood to have been closed this week at prices not made public, and with other purchases make up a total of probably 200,000 tons, the Lackawanna and the Pennsylvania Steel Companies getting most of the Eastern work. The West has not been heard from yet, but the Illinois Steel Company is known to have taken some 80,000 tons.

Two or three weeks more will probably bring in many small contracts besides those of the big companies which have so far this year been held back. In addition to the New Haven contract, the New York Central, the Boston and Albany, the Fitchburg, and the New Jersey Central are named as buyers, while the Chicago and Northwestern, the Erie, and the Seaboard Air Line are reported to be in the market.

The steel rail combination has stood for about ten years, having been first organized in very nearly the present shape in 1887. At that time there were fifteen different mills making rails, but the number represented in the pool has since been reduced, chiefly by consolidation. Under the original form it stood until 1893, when there was a reorganization, including seven companies. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mill at Pueblo was left out at the time, but its production is not sufficiently large to affect the general trade. About the close of 1894 there was another reorganization, which this time did not include the Illinois Steel Company, for reasons well understood, although that company continued to work in harmony with the association under a general understanding. The plants of the Johnston Company, the Lorraine, and of the Ohio Steel Company were arranged with, not by taking them into the pool directly, but by arranging with one to make street rails only, and with the other by direct subsidy. For 1895 the business was not encouraging, the total make of rails amounting to 1,066,700 tons, while for 1896 it was still worse the combined effect of the high price maintained and of business depression bringing the total a little below 800,000 tons. The arrangements made for 1897 included the following allotment of the business: Carnegie Steel Company, 53.50 per cent.; Lackawanna, 19 per cent.; Cambria, Bethlehem, and Pennsylvania, 8.25 per cent. each; Maryland, 2.75 per cent. It is understood that the Maryland Company was also to receive a subsidy in money, and that nearly $1,000,000 would be required to meet this and the payments to the outside mills. This sum was supplied by a tax or a certain amount on each ton of rails shipped by the producing mills.

While it is not altogether unlikely that the pool may be reorganized in the future, some time must necessarily pass, since a very short period of cut prices is sufficient for the making of a large number of contracts, which must be worked off before a new agreement can be effected. The breakup of the pool will probably in the end be a very considerable advantage to the general trade, and will stimulate business as perhaps nothing else could. The railroads have been very moderate and reluctant buyers for the past three years, and many of them must now be in need of a large amount of material for repairs.

The only other movement of any importance to be noted this week is a considerable demand for basic pig. Sales are reported of some from Pennsylvania, and some also from New York and New Jersey. It may be mentioned by the way that basic steel rails will very likely be on the market before long, as the Troy Company will soon be in a position to supply them.

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The anthracite coal trade has settled down into a condition of quietude that is at least remarkable in so far that it is general. On every side our inquiry receives the same answer—that business is fair in volume, but absolutely without snap or feature. Considering the season, the weather, and trade conditions in general, this is rather to be expected, and it would not be remarkable if this condition continued for some time. While matters are quiet beyond doubt, it is equally certain that the market has a much firmer tone than at any time during the last six months. Good prices are being obtained, so far as we can learn, on all sizes of coal, and the average price realized on all grades is said to be entirely satisfactory to the producer. Restriction continues, and stocks grow less, and the outlook for the year begins to get brighter than was thought possible six weeks ago. Prices now asked are those of the July circular, and are as follows: $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove.

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The Atlantic seaboard soft coal market for present delivery is dull, and orders are not plentiful in shippers' hands. As an accompanying fact consumers seem to be using up their winter supplies instead of asking for much new coal. Some of the ports are showing heavier shipments of coal than others, but it seems to be going forward in the larger sized tonnage, and may be the first orders on some of the larger contracts lately taken. The prevailing dullness is somewhat usual at this season of the year, when everybody expects more or less interruption from ice and snow and the weather and generally provides ahead to offset it. Season contracts seem to hold the trade's attention more fully at this time than anything else, and a great deal or quiet closing up of contracts has taken place during the last week and is taking place at the present time. The market seems to have settled slightly from the extremely demoralized condition that it was in, and it is reported even that some of the main line roads have taken a hand in this to a slight extent. At the present figure there is no money in soft coal for the transportation company, coal producer, vessel owner, or commission merchant, and it would seem that the sooner this year's business was over and a new arrangement effected in some way whereby a reasonable profit can be made out of the trade for all parties the better.

The vessel owner has practically been forced into the present non-paying business by the coming into the trade of barge lines, and even some of the latter are being affected seriously by the entering into the trade of barges owned by the coal companies themselves. Trade to the far East for present consumption is very dull. The Sound ports are a little better, but New York Harbor business is dull.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172½	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	72	74
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	41½	43½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	135	150
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	193	200
Third Avenue Railroad	156	158
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	124	127
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	57½	58½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. stock	58	60
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s	101	103

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	91	93
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.	198	203
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90½
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	44½	44⅞
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104⅜	105
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	94½	95½
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	79	81
Standard Gas pf., New York	108	109
Standard Gas 1st, New York	110	114
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	89	90½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders	30	30½
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	48	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	102	103½
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	55
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	80	90
New York Air Brake Company	17	18½
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (n)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	225	240
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
*Pratt & Whitney pf.	59	61
Standard Oil Trust	270½	271½
Trenton Pottery	9	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	30	40
Union Typewriter	6¼	8½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158½
Worthington Pump pf.	81	84

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	110	..
Central & South American Tel.	119½	121
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson R. Tel. stock	60	64
Iron Steamboat	5	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	66
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	73½
New York & New Jersey Tel.	124	127
New York Elec. Lt. Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	97½	99
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	15⅜	16⅜
Trow Directory pf.	32½	35

†Ex. Nov., '96, coupon. *Ex dividend.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65. Sales of 10,000 ounces at 64¾.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 486,080.54 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$296,892
	246,671
Exports in the same period	
Net imports	$50,221
Net exports, 1896	903,753
Net exports, 1895	25,954,705
Net exports, 1894	1,682,513
Net exports, 1893	17,940,376

***

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .18. On the Stock Exchange 150 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 2.20, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 100 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 800 Pharmacist at .13, and 200 Portland at 1.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,185,910, against $2,416,070 last week and $3,356,088 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,187,513, against $2,532,826 last week and $3,399,319 in the same week of last year.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Match stock opened at 121 and sold to 122½. This, against the ten-share-lot sales at 113@114 by the Gould people. This interest seems highly delighted that the Diamond Match Company is to manufacture a cheap match to be sold in competition with the Continental. The private secretary of Edwin Gould is reported as saying that the Continental did not want to make war, but that it would make cuts in the event of war being made on it.

North Chicago was strong and steady at 210@212. Biscuit opened at 45, an advance of 3 points over yesterday morning prices, and advanced to 46¾. A little profit taking caused a temporary reaction, but the declines of the past few days have been doubly more than would be warranted by the simple cutting of rates on certain lines of goods. One thing is certain, there will be no receivership for the Biscuit Company, and the stock will not sell anywhere near the estimated prices by stock jobbers, not so long as the present wise policy prevails.

Stockholders of the American Biscuit Company met in annual session this morning. The annual report shows the company to be in fair condition. The real estate of the company is clear from all incumbrances. Aside from the bonded debt, it has no other obligations. Directors were elected for the ensuing year as follows: J. L. Loose, D. F. Bremner, H. F. Vories, J. S. Loose, R. A. Johnson, J. T. Frost, J. J. Langles, S. D. Works, L. D. Dozier, W. W. Shaw, A. Manewal, M. Carpenter, Joseph Garneau, F. W. Crocker, and F. L. Sommer.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors the following officers were re-elected: President —J. Loose; First Vice President—D. F. Bremner; Second Vice President—L. D. Dozier; Secretary—H. F. Vories; Treasurer—W. W. Shaw; General Counsel—A. Green.

Clearing House settlement prices to-day:

American Strawboard	28
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	62
Brewing & Malt Co.	12
Brewing & Malt Co. pf.	36
Chi. City Railway	212
Chi. Fi. & P.	36½
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	49
Diamond Match of Ill.	122
Lake St. Elevated	16¾
Int. Packing Co.	23
Int. Packing Co.	48
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co.	12
Mil. & Chi. Brewing Co. pf.	36¾
N. Y. Biscuit Co.	46½
N. Chi. St. R. R.	211
Street's W. S. C. Line	13½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	98¾
Lake St. El., tr. ctfs.	14¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Continued good buying of bonds and liquidation in certain stocks were the only features of an otherwise dull and listless market. Some of the securities sold to-day were for the house of Ervin & Co., the senior member of which, Spencer Ervin, died suddenly of pneumonia early this morning. His death was unexpected, and it has taken from the Street one of its leading and most active members. The general opinion is that his place cannot be early filled. The firm, it is believed, sold a large amount of Consolidated Traction, New Jersey 5s, all of which were bought at 90 by George A. Huhn & Sons, who had orders to take all of these bonds offered.

United Gas was off a point on the death, as it was one of the firm's specialties. The Pennsylvania Heat stocks were also lower. Liquidation in Lehigh Valley was again quite heavy, but supporting orders were in the market and the price held fairly well between 26¼ and 25¾. Reading stamped 5s were active and lower at 102½, but elsewhere prices were steady.

Closing quotations of the active leaders:

	Bid.	Asked.
United Gas	71½	72½
Electric Storage Battery	27¼	27¾
Electric Storage Battery pf.	30	31
Welsbach Light	44	45
Lehigh Valley	25¾	25⅞
Pennsylvania	52	52¼
Reading F. P.	12 5-16	12 7-16
Lehigh Navigation	39	39½
Reading gen. mortgage 4s	81	81½
Electric & P. 4s	75¼	75½
W. N. I. & Penn.	2⅜	2⅝
Metropolitan Traction	106¾	107
Philadelphia Traction	71⅞	72⅛
Baltimore Traction	17¾	18
Union Traction	9½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 11, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
147	152	122	Adams Express, ex div	148	148	147¼	147¼	.....
110½	112	10	American Express	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	.....
13⅞	13½	433	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
111½	111⅞	33,603	American Sugar Refs.	111¾	112½	111⅞	111½	— ⅝
101½	102	430	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	.....
87½	90	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	.....
68⅞	69	7,941	American Tobacco	68¾	69½	68¾	68⅞	— ⅝
100	102	123	Am. Tobacco pf	100	100	100	100	—1
24	26	100	Ann Arbor pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
14¼	14⅝	1,825	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
11⅞	12	1,130	At., T. & S. F., new	12	12⅛	12	12	.....
23⅝	23¾	5,471	At., T. & S. F. pf	24	24	23⅝	23½	— ⅝
⅛	⅜	1,300	Atlantic & Pacific		¼		¼	— ⅛
15	15⅞	100	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
11¼	12	600	Bay State Gas	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
21⅛	21½	224	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	21⅝	21¾	21⅝	21½	+ ⅝
89	91	266	Brooklyn Union Gas	89	89	89	89	—1
44	45	30	Canada Southern	45	45	45	45	.....
11	12	200	Central Pacific	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
17	17½	1,170	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
74⅜	74½	4,080	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74½	74¾	74¼	74½	— ⅛
77⅛	77¼	2,450	Chicago Gas	76⅞	77¼	76¾	77¼	+ ⅛
75⅜	75½	7,082	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	75⅝	75¾	75⅜	75½	— ⅛
132¾	133¼	160	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	133⅛	133⅜	133⅛	133⅜	— ⅛
103½	103¾	400	Chi. & Northwestern	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
67⅛	67⅜	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67¼	67½	67	67	— ⅛
8½	9¼	1,420	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	9¾	9¾	8⅝	8¾	—1
147	149	100	Consolidated Gas Co.	147	147	147	147	.....
106⅞	107	580	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅝
152⅜	153	700	Del., Lack. & West	152½	152½	152¼	152¼	— ¼
104½	105¼	2,600	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	— ¼
144¾	145	300	Erie	145	145	144¾	144¾	— ⅛
34¾	35	505	General Electric	35	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
292	...	85	Harlem	295	295	295	295	.....
91½	92¼	900	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	—1⅜
32	32¼	800	Illinois Steel Co	33½	33⅝	32¼	32¼	—1¼
152¾	153¾	460	Lake Shore	153½	153½	153¼	153¼	— ¼
49⅝	49¾	2,625	Louisville & Nashville	49⅞	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
89½	90	810	Manhattan Con.	89½	90	89½	90	.....
106¼	108¼	300	Metropolitan Traction	107	107	107	107	—1
13¼	13½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
29⅝	30	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	22⅜	1,100	Missouri Pacific	22	22⅛	22	22	.....
22¾	23¼	428	National Lead Co	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
88	88¾	10	National Lead Co. pf	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	.....
13	14	100	National Linseed Oil	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
98½	98⅝	925	New Jersey Central	98	98¼	98	98⅛	— ⅛
93⅜	93⅝	10	New York Central	93	93	93	93	.....
11	12¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	11	11	11	11	— ½
9	9½	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
25⅝	26	2,380	N. Y. S. & West. pf.	25	26¼	25	26	+1
4½	4⅝	5	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	875	Northern Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
37⅛	37½	7,849	Northern Pacific pf	37⅞	38⅛	37	37¼	— ⅜
14⅞	14⅞	534	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
43½	45	200	Pac. Mail	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43½	— ½
25	25¼	775	Pacific Mail	25	25¼	24⅞	25¼	.....
24⅜	25	4,439	P. & R., all in. pd.	25⅛	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
29¾	31	500	P. & R. 2d pf., w. iss.	31⅛	31⅛	29⅞	29⅞	—1⅛
155½	156	113	Pull. Pal. Car Co	155⅜	155⅝	155⅜	155⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	5¼	100	St. L. & San Fran	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14⅜	15	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	15	15	13	13	— ⅜
3¾	4	302	St. Louis Southwestern	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
10	11	8	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10	10	10	10	.....
114	118	15	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	114	114	114	114	.....
47½	47¾	520	St. Paul & Omaha	47¾	47¾	47½	47⅝	— ½
132	137	20	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	133	133	133	133	.....
15	16	810	Southern Pacific	15⅜	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
0	0	800	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	0	0	— ⅛
27½	28	2,003	Southern Railway pf.	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	21	Standard R. & T.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	1,985	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28⅜	29	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
6⅞	7⅛	600	Union Pacific, t. r.	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
8	8¼	100	United States Leather	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
57	57⅜	14,083	U. S. Leather pf.	58½	58⅝	57	57	— ⅛
18¾	19	1,050	United States Rubber	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	18¾	—1
68½	69	1,145	U. S. Rubber pf	68	68⅜	67¾	68⅝	—1⅛
15⅞	16¼	200	Wabash pf	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
98½	100	6	Wells-Fargo Express	98½	98½	98½	98½	.....
82½	82¾	342	Western Union Tel	82⅝	82⅝	82¼	82½	— ½
2⅛	2¼	80	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2¼	2¼	2	2¼	.....
Sales		124,222						

Silver.

64¾	65	10,000	Bullion certificates	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 22,000 80; 5,000 79¾; 10,000 79⅞

Am Tobacco Co scrip 150 66½; 3,000 67

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000 79⅝

Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 1,000 82⅛; 15,000 82; 1,000 81⅞; 500 82¼; 15,000 82; 500 82; 3,000 82⅜; 9,000 82; 2,000 81⅞; 1,000 81⅝; 37,000 81⅞; 29,000 81¾

Adjustment 4s 10,000 47⅛; 15,000 47⅜; 10,000 47¼; 10,000 47⅜; 5,000 47; 40,000 47¼; 10,000 47⅛; 57,000 47⅛; 10,000 47⅛

At & Pac gtd 4s, ctfs of deposit 6,000 52¼; 1,000 52

At & Pac inc 8,000 ⅝

Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000 73½

Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s 5,000 80¼; 3,000 80; 2,000 79⅞; 4,000 80¼

Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 1,000 108½; 22,000 108⅜; 2,000 108½; 15,000 108¼; 3,000 108½

B'klyn W & W Co 5s 8,000 98

Canada So 1st gtd 2,000 109⅜

Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s 20,000 112⅜

Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000 121½

Ches & O gen 4½s 25,000 76; 2,000 76¼; 10,000 76; 8,000 76¼

Ches & O con 5s 1,000 110¼

Chic, B & Q cons 7s 1,000 117¼

Chic, B & Q Denv div 4s 2,000 93

Nebraska ext 4s 5,000 90⅜; 2,000 90¼

Chic, B & Q deb 5s 1,000 97½

Chic & E Ill gen 5s 7,000 99¼

Chic & Erie 1st 3,000 111½

Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs 70,000 42; 5,000 42¼; 5,000 42½; 30,000 42; 5,000 42¼

Chic & Northwestern coupon gold 5s 1,000 118

Chic & Northwestern S F deb 5s, 1933 3,000 112

Chic, R I & P ext 5s 12,000 103¼; 1,000 103⅜; 9,000 103½

Col, H Val & Tol 5s 2,000 74; 1,000 74½; 5,000 75

De Bardeln C & I 6s 7,000 81; 9,000c 81½

Denv & Rio G 4s 1,000 88

East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 6s 1,000 108⅜; 11,000 108¼

Erie gen lien ¾s 5,000 66; 11,000 65⅞; 3,000 65¾; 5,000 95

Erie 1st con 7s 6,000 143½

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 1,000 112; 4,000 112¼

Erie 4s, prior bds 6,000 29

Int & Gt Northern 3d 10,000 76¼

Iowa Cent 1st 5s 6,000 96½

Kans Pac 1st cons Trust Co, certfs 1,000 82; 1,000 75

Kans Pac 6s, 1895 6,000 109⅝

Kans Pac 6s, Denv div, assented 6,000 116⅝; 15,000 116⅞; 9,000 82; 2,000 81⅞; 1,000 81⅝; 2,000 81⅞; 1,000 81⅝; 1,000 81⅝; 29,000 81⅝

Kings Co Elev 1st 1,000 45¼; 1,000 45

Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000 111⅝; 2,000 111½

L, S & M So 1st reg 5,000 111⅝

L, S & M So 2d reg 2,000 119½

Lehigh V of N Y 1st 1,000 100⅝

Lehigh V & W-B M 5s 2,000 89

Louisv, Ev & St L cons 1st 5s, Trust Co certfs 4,000 30

Louisv & N col trust 5s 5,000 102

Manhattan R'y con 4s 5,000 95

Met Elev 2d 9,000 106

Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000 70⅜

Mex Northern 1st 1,000 97

Milw & St P, Chic & Pac W 5s 2,000 113½; 5,000 113¼

South Minn div 1,000 118

Minn & St L con 5s 1,000 103

Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000 84½; 15,000 84⅜; 5,000s3 84½; 10,000 84½

So Pac of Ariz 1st 7,000 91

So Pac of Cal 5s, consol 5,000 85

So Pac N Mex 1st 10,000 103⅜

Southern R'y 1st 5s 9,000 88⅜; 4,000 89

Standard R & T 6s 2,000 72; 6,000 72½; 1,000 72½; 1,000 72½

Tex & Pac 1st 5s 6,000 88¼; 1,000 88; 2,000 88½

Tex & Pac 2d inc 2,000 21½; 5,000 21; 4,000 70⅜

Union Elev 1st 5s

Union Pac 1st, '96, trust co certfs, ex matured coups 6,000s20F 102½

Union Pac 1st, '98 15,000 105

Trust co certfs, ex matured coups 5,000s20F 103¼; 1,000 103½; 1,000s3 103½

Union Pac gold 6s, col trust notes 35,000 101; 25,000s20F 101; 2,000 101; 10,000 101¼

Un Pac ext s fd 8s 15,000 95

Trust co certfs 1,000 94⅜; 8,000 93; 7,000 94½

U S Leather Co 6s 1,000 114

Wabash 1st 5s 3,000 107; 21,000 106¾

West Shore gtd 4s, reg 10,000 106; 5,000 106⅛; 5,000 106

West N Y & Penn 7s 5,000 106¾

West Un col trust 5s 2,000 106⅞; 10,000 107

Wilkes & East 1st 3,000 89¾

Total sales $1,324,650

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Belcher	.28	.28
Best & Belcher	.68	.69
Challar	.80	.88
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.05	2.05
Crown Point	.25	.25
Gould & Curry	.44	.45
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.05
Mexican	.41	.41
Ophir	.90	.91
Potosi	*.47	*.47
Savage	.44	.45
Sierra Nevada	.37	.38
Union Consolidated	*.40	*.40
Yellow Jacket	.29	.28
Standard		1.60

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 11.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.05¼	.05¼
Anaconda	.71½	.74½
Argentum	.39⅝	.39
Blue Bell	.06	.06
Consolidated	.12	.12
Grouse	.07	.07¼
Elkton	1.39½	1.39½
Gibson	.40	.41
Golden Fleece	*.63	.50
Isabella	.48	.48¼
Jefferson	.14	.14
Pharmacist	.13	.13
Portland	1.10	1.09
Rosa	.10	.10
Union	.26½	.25½
Work	.08½	.08½

*Asked.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Adams Express Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable March 1. Books close Feb. 13 and reopen March 1.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..
4s, r., 1907	111½	112
4s, c., 1907	112⅜	113¼
4s, r., 1925	122½	122⅞
4s, c., 1925	122¼	122⅜
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	113⅝
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113⅝
Currency 6s, 1898	103⅞	103⅞
Currency 6s, 1899-1906	107½	108
Cherokee 4s, 1896	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	..	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	..	..
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 5s	..	..
Am. Coal	111	119
Am. Cotton Oil	54½	56
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	84½	86
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	32	32½
Ann Arbor	8½	9¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5
Boston & L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1⅛
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	22
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	65
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76
Canadian Pacific	55	56
Chi. & Alton	162	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	42	45
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98
Chicago G. W.	4	5
Chi. & N. W. pf.	153	153½
C. C., C. & St. L.	27	27¼
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	165	170
Col. O. & I. Dev.	½	1¼
C.Coal & I.Dev.pf.	2	8
Col. Fuel & I.	24	24¾
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90
C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	35
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd.	3⅜	4
Com. Cable	150	172
Consol. Coal	33	40
Den. & R. G.	10½	11⅜
D. & R. G. pf.	41	42½
D. & Ft. D.	8¼	9
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	56	..
D., S. S. & A.	3½	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	9½
Erie 1st pf.	34½	35
Erie 2d pf.	19¾	20½
Ev. & T. H.	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45
Gt. Nor. pf.	121	123
G. B. & W.	30	40
G. B. & W., deb., A	..	50
G. B. & W., deb., B	..	5
Homestake	34	40
Iowa Central	7	8
Iowa Cent. pf.	24½	26
Joliet & Chicago	156	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	7
Keok. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	14
Keokuk & West.	30	40
Laclede Gas	23	24
Laclede Gas pf.	75	80
L. E. & W.	16	17½
L. E. & W. pf.	65	68
Long Island	46	50
L., N. A. & C.	..	¼
Mah. Coal R.	100	115
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Mich. Cent.	89	91
Minn. & St. L.	19	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf	78	80
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	48½
Minn. Iron	..	50
Mobile & Ohio	20	23
Morris & Essex	162	165
National Starch	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	52	60
Nat. St. 2d pf.	17	22
New Cent. Coal	5	7
New England	..	37
N. Y. & N. H.	166	170
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	23	27
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..	..
Nor. & West., all in. paid.	11⅛	11¾
Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.	16½	17
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	10¼	11½
Oregon R. & N.	14	24
Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	16	..
Penn Coal	320	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
Peo. & East	5	8
Phil. & R. 1st pf., when issued	46	50
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	13¼	13½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	48	52
P., Ft. W. & C.	165	170
Quicksilver	1	3
Rens. & Saratoga	178	186
R. W. & O.	117	118
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	39	40
St. P. & Duluth	20	23
St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
Texas Pacific	9¼	9¾
Third Avenue	153½	157
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
U. P., D. & G.	1⅝	2¼
U. S. Express	37	41
Wabash	6¼	6⅝
West. Union Beef	6	7½
W. & L. E. pf.	9½	10¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¼	13½	13½	13½
22,240	Am. Sug. Ref.	111¾	112½	111⅝	111½
540	Am. Tobacco	68½	69¼	68½	69
550	A., T. & S. F.	14⅝	14½	14⅛	14⅛
110	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24	24	24	24
580	Chicago Gas	76¾	77⅞	76¾	77½
580	C., R. I. & P.	67¼	67½	67	67⅛
3,030	C., B. & Q.	74⅜	74⅝	74¼	74½
5,570	C., M. & St. P.	75⅝	75¾	75⅛	75⅛
80	Central of N. J.	98	98⅝	98	98
30	Del. & Hudson	107	107	107	107
570	Louis. & Nash.	50	50½	49⅝	49⅞
60	Manhattan	90	90	90	90
110	Mo. Pacific	21¾	21¾	21⅛	21⅜
10	N. Y. & W.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
590	N. Pacific pf.	37½	37½	37	37½
4,410	Phil. & Reading	25	25⅜	24¾	24¾
50	Pacific Mail	25	25	25	25
20	Southern Ry. pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27⅞
100	Union Pacific	7	7	7	7
830	U. S. Leath. pf.	58¼	58⅜	56⅞	57
70	West. Union	82⅝	82⅝	82½	82½

40,460.

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	C. & O. 4½s	76½	76½	76¼	76¼
3,000	Iowa Cen. 1st	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Rock I. 5s, c.	103½	103½	103½	103½
5,000	St. L. South. 1st	68	68	67⅝	67⅝
5,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	88½	88½	88½	88½
3,000	Union El. 1st	71	71	70¾	70¾

$21,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Feb.	$111,841	$111,800	$119,118
From July 1	3,732,171	4,053,797	3,953,425
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	334
1st week Feb.	$59,145	$54,565	$45,433
From July 1	2,028,440	1,857,845	1,933,954
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,444	6,391	6,327
1st week Feb.	$332,000	$303,000	$231,000
From Jan. 1	1,645,000	1,827,798	1,401,000
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week Feb.	$183,029	$195,377	$155,347
From July 1	6,442,031	6,339,967	6,520,379
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	928
1st week Feb.	96,209	78,878	57,116
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,127	3,127	2,888
Month Jan.	$1,816,107	$1,920,629	$1,609,156
From July 1	13,268,095	13,549,424	9,685,676
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
1st week Feb.	$9,633	$7,288	$6,141
From Jan. 1	51,295	47,832	36,126
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
1st week Feb.	$6,289	$4,516	$3,485
From Jan. 1	30,906	24,508	18,220
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week Feb.	$63,140	$57,635	$58,162
From Jan. 1	314,660	358,908	329,585
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
1st week Feb.	24,767	24,708	24,122
From Jan. 1	125,165	134,588	124,675
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,860
1st week Feb.	$250,850	$202,696	$161,785
From Jan. 1	1,321,456	1,023,656	938,293
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week Feb.	$107,549	$85,075	$73,257
From Jan. 1	497,726	489,464	414,185
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,107	2,060	1,723
1st week Feb.	$230,984	$228,256	$162,986
From July 1	7,739,556	7,084,714	7,440,586
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,990
1st week Feb.	$384,000	$348,000	$325,000
From Jan. 1	2,121,000	2,147,000	2,199,100
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Feb.	$24,000	$8,000	$8,000
From Jan. 1	103,000	71,000	49,000
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	477	477
1st week Feb.	$56,333	$43,887	$50,279
From July 1	2,397,126	2,346,463	1,298,239
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
1st week Feb.	$16,151	$16,817	$11,693
From Jan. 1	84,309	92,570	59,717
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
1st week Feb.	$15,418	$13,370	$14,910
From Jan. 1	86,141	90,924	94,944
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
1st week Feb.	$36,097	$39,917	$37,602
From July 1	1,602,724	1,855,622	1,597,162
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	367	367
1st week Feb.	$32,521	$28,483	$29,628
From July 1	946,225	1,064,740	1,210,977
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	894	894	918
1st week Feb.	$69,036	$67,018	$55,839
From July 1	2,573,898	2,717,801	2,442,061
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW for December—			
Gross earnings	63,067	60,985	56,260
Operating ex.	54,520	49,886	47,170
Net earnings	8,546	11,298	9,090
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	707,686	637,391	845,216
Operating ex.	605,603	547,291	577,641
Net earnings	101,483	90,100	67,575
DELAWARE & HUDSON'S leased lines for the quarter ended Dec. 31:			
ALBANY & SUSQUEHANNA—			
Gross earnings	1,131,549	1,199,608	1,078,832
Operating ex.	491,558	522,423	513,174
Net earnings	639,991	677,185	560,658
Charges	297,647	294,190	292,496
Surplus	342,344	383,055	268,192
NEW YORK & CANADA—			
Gross earnings	220,088	229,067	192,585
Operating ex.	121,691	113,354	126,785
Net earnings	107,397	115,713	65,800
Fixed charges	90,086	78,320	77,092
Surplus	17,311	37,393	*11,292
*Deficit.			
RENSSELAER & SARATOGA—			
Gross earnings	560,599	581,399	519,593
Operating ex.	314,196	325,153	303,415
Net earnings	246,429	256,246	216,178
Other income	9,545	9,545	
Total income	255,974	265,791	216,178
Fixed charges	303,519	299,950	285,577
Deficit	47,126	34,158	69,399
DETROIT & MACKINAC for December—			
Gross earnings	23,959	26,877	14,204
Operating ex.	21,723	16,628	8,941
Net earnings	2,236	8,249	5,263
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	142,410	176,174	100,836
Operating ex.	116,913	118,651	64,753
Net earnings	25,497	57,523	36,083
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for December—			
Gross earnings	2,104,068	2,206,151	1,751,486
Operating ex.	1,327,113	1,322,063	1,114,942
Net earnings	776,953	884,088	636,544
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	11,451,988	11,628,795	9,828,006
Operating ex.	8,032,341	7,422,549	6,960,447
Net earnings	3,419,647	4,206,246	2,867,559
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	991,479	1,008,296	932,987
Operating ex.	659,602	687,368	629,762
Net earnings	331,877	340,928	303,225
Other income	20,663	21,250	18,750
Total	352,540	362,178	321,975
Fixed charges	230,710	223,641	221,439
Surplus	121,830	136,537	100,536
Cash on hand, $29,167, and profit and loss surplus, $2,625,100.			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 11th day of February, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$133,264,165
Gold bullion	50,208,216
Total	$183,472,382

Net outstanding gold certificates	$7,567,309	
Balance		$145,905,073
Standard silver dollars	$380,067,310	
Silver bullion	807,538	
Total	$380,874,848	
Net outstanding silver certificates	$360,666,893	
Balance		20,208,455
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,506,164	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	108,348,116	
Total	$117,854,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	$117,854,280	
United States notes	84,557,385	
Net outstanding currency certificates	73,470,000	
Balance		11,087,385
Treasury notes of 1890	$3,944,252	
National bank notes	16,404,566	
Fractional silver coin	15,556,445	
Fractional currency	82	
Minor coin	1,225,258	
Deposits in National banks	16,875,908	
Bonds and interest paid	3,037,038	
Total	$57,043,550

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold to J. Hooker Hammersley, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, 22.2 by 125.

Smith & Collins, builders, have bought of Mandelbaum & Lewine, 345 and 347 West Thirty-first Street, two old dwellings on lot 33.4 by 98.9, and will erect a five-story flat.

Martin Metzger has purchased from F. M. Jencks the vacant plot 80 by 100.8 on the north side of Ninety-second Street, about 80 feet east of West End Avenue.

C. Wolinsky has sold for a Mr. Finnegan, to B. Feinberg, builder, at $16,400, the full lot, 13 Monroe Street, with old buildings, that will be replaced by a six-story tenement.

Sanford S. Gowdey of Flushing, L. I., has sold 36 Edgecombe Avenue, a three-story brick dwelling, 17.6 by 90, to Elizabeth Trimmer, who will give in exchange property, 68 by 200, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 199.4 feet west of Southern Boulevard, running through to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Despite the presence of a large number of people at the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, the plaintiffs in the various suits that led to the forced sale of a great variety of parcels were compelled to purchase, except in two instances. The most valuable property disposed of was the Hale piano factory, on West Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. The buyer, at $100,000, was the plaintiff in an action against Lucy A. Hale and others. Following are details of the day's transactions:

Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Wagner, at $7,400, the two-story frame dwelling 415 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, lot 25 by 99.11; also to the plaintiffs, Adler & Herrman, at $33,050, the northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, a plot 108.2 by 97 by 108 by 93, with two-story frame dwelling; also to the plaintiff, the Union Dime Savings Institution, at $100,000, the eight-story factory, with vacant land adjoining, 517 to 527 West Thirty-fifth Street, 150 by 98.9; 514 to 520 West Thirty-sixth Street, 100 by 98.9; 526 and 528 West Thirty-sixth Street, 50 by 98.9, vacant, and 532 and 534 West Thirty-sixth Street, 50 by 98.9, also vacant.

D. P. Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louis Rosenthal, at $17,500, the six-story building, 362 Madison Street, 20 by 75 by 20 by 94.4.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to H. H. Cammann & Co., brokers, who bought at $13,800, for a customer, 65 Vandam Street, front and rear two-story brick and frame buildings, 25 by 100.5½ by 25.3½ by 100.4½; also to the plaintiff, Mary J. Connelly, as executrix, at $11,542, the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 447 West Forty-seventh Street, 18.9 by 100.5; also to the plaintiffs, William H. Williams and Thomas K. Egbert, as Trustees for Margaretta M. Paul, at $13,500, the five-story brick tenement, 330 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100.11; also to Sonn Brothers, at $18,300, a plot 50 by 100 by irregular, in the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue.

L. J. Phillips sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Catharine M. Scott, at $28,300, the five-story brick flat, 209 West Eighty-fourth Street, 24 by 102.2 by 27 by 102.2.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Adolph G. Rupfel, at $9,000, a lot 25 by 96.5 on the west side of Third Avenue, 125.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have leased for H. C. Miner to A. H. Sheldon & Co. the People's Theatre, on the Bowery, for a term of years. Mr. Sheldon was manager of the People's Theatre for seven years.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Richard Magee contemplates building two private dwelling houses on property recently purchased. One building is to occupy the plot on the corner of Townsend Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street; the other on the corner of Walton Avenue and the same street.

Designs for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling houses, to be built at Maywood, N. J., by Frederick Walz, have been made by S. A. Dennis of this city.

The same architect has prepared plans and specifications for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, to be built at Echo, L. I., for Mrs. L. H. Wheeler. The building will cost about $5,000, and will have a frontage of 33 feet and a depth of 40 feet.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Water Street, south side, opposite Gouverneur Street, for a four-story and basement brick hospital, 146 by 137.4, by city. John R. Thomas of 160 Broadway, architect; cost, $200,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for three six-story brick tenements and stores, 41.4 by 90, by City and Suburban Homes Company, 281 Fourth Avenue, owners; Ernest Flagg of 54 Broad Street, architect; cost, $105,000.

Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for four six-story brick tenements and stores, 53.10 by 90 and 41.4 by 90, by same owner and architect; cost $154,000.

No. 35 Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 25.1 by 85. Samuel J. Ruth of 22 Pike Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Seventh Avenue, for a five-story brick flat and store, 24.11 by 70. Henry Rothschild of 62 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Fred Pelham, 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for ten two-story brick dwellings and stores 20 by 60 and 40. R. and O. Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owners; McKim, Meade & White, 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; M. Reid & Co. of 18 East Twentieth Street, builders; cost, each $5,000, $50,000.

Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 85. Siegfried Willershausen of 60 Greenwich Avenue, owner and builder; Ferdon & Ellicott of 1,335 Broadway, architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 257 Madison Avenue, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling. James Speyer of 427 Fifth Avenue, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 160 Mott Street, alterations to a three-story brick store and tenement, by Dominick Abbetto of 8 Spring Street, owner; cost, $400.

No. 107 Hester Street, northwest corner of Eldridge Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store. Morris Silbersteln of 211 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; William Graul of 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 11.

5TH AV, w s, 53 ft s of 132d St, 18x75; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to James Campbell $13,100

127TH ST, 421 East; Thomas J. Sullivan and wife to John H. Jewell.. 1

111TH ST, 302 and 304 East; Lena Barilati to John H. Jewell..... 1

87TH AV, n w corner of 135th St, 25.5x84; Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, to Anthony Wenner 36,050

121ST ST, 211 West; Joseph R. Stein and wife to Morris S. Thompson..... 25

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; David H. Fowler and wife to Judson S. Todd..... 12,750

123D ST, 154 West; John Farrell and wife to Cora C. Russell 22,200

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 133d St, 50x100; Louis B. Van Gaasbeck, referee, to Simon Haberman..... 11,500

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x100; J. P. Solomon, referee, to Simon Docter..... 21,800

157TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Cornelius R. Terwilleger and wife to Robert B. Saul..... 1

LOT 60, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope; Rufus R. Randall and wife to Eleanor McDade 1,200

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s s, at the centre line of a private road, 4½ acres of upland and about 7 1-10 acres of sedge land and salt meadow, Westchester; Robert M. Ferris, as executor and trustee, to William T. Ferris..... 7,000

179TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x100; Jacob Hess and wife to Union Real Estate Company 1

BOWERY, 168, and 133 Chrystie St; James C. Perry, as executor, &c., to John Heyman 90,000

CLAREMONT PK, e s, 575 ft n of 122d St, runs east 70.5, to centre line of Old Bloomingdale Road x n 50x w 57.4, to w s of Anthony Av, Lot 91, map of Village of Mount Hope, 3 years..... 1,500

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Fannie Joseph, executrix, and Samuel Schwarzschild, executor, of Joseph Schwarzschild; n e corner of 84th St and 5th Av, 5 years 60,000

NEWMAN, Thomas L., and wife to Katharina Sehring; Lot 340, map of Unionport, 3 years 1,500

O'BRIEN, Margaret, to Joseph Wood; n s of 149th St, 650 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 7 months 2,500

O'CONNOR, Maurice, to Levi H. Mace; n s of Arthur St, 400 ft w of 5th Av, William's Bridge, (installments)..... 3,500

PINTO, Anita, to Sumner K. Gerard and others; 331 East 50th St, 3 years..... 7,000

SAME to Frederick J. Middlebrook; same property, 1 month 1,000

PICKINS, Charlotte F., to Helen F. Pearsall; w s of Southern Boulevard, 25.3 ft s of Columbine St, 3 years..... 1,500

PIERCE, Thomas B., and wife to Bertha G. Churchill; Bleecker St, n s, between Macdougal and Minetta Sts, 3 years, ¼ part 2,333

RANGER, Frieda J., to Jeremiah P. Robinson and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 57th St, 170 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years.... 60,000

RUFF, August and Mena, to Cornelia W. Hall and S. H. Wales; s e of 120th St, 355 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 10,000

RYAN, Agnes M. D., and others to the United States Trust Company, New York; s s of Horatio St, 42.5 years..... 10,000

SASSE, John and Diedrich G., to Henry J. Braker, trustee, &c; w s of Amsterdam Av, 27.2 ft n of 80th St, 3 years... 1,000

SEGGERMANN, Annie T. and Frederick K., to Ida L. Tobey; 203 West 70th St, 1 7-12 years..... 4,000

SEYMOUR, Norman, and wife to Edward Winslow; 351 East 113th St, 1 year.... 500

SCHAEFER, Frederick, and wife to Frederick Bruce; 519 East 154th St, 3 years. 2,800

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag and wives to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees, &c; w s of St. Ann's Av, 24.11 ft s of 134th St, 5 years..... 14,000

SAME to Helen Adams; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and Southern Boulevard, 3 years 17,000

TREACY, Patrick S., and wife to Lelia H. Kissam; n e corner of Frederick St and Crescent Av, 3 years..... 1,000

SAME to same; n s of Crescent Av, 139.11 ft e of Arthur St, 3 years..... 1,000

TODD, Judson S., to David H. Fowler; s s of 112th St, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 12,750

TODD, David R., to Allen L. Mordecai; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 114th St, demand 3,500

ULRICH, John, to the Church of the Holy Communion of New York; 219 Chrystie Street, 5 years 2,300

SAME to Jonas Well and Bernhard Mayer; 215 to 219 Chrystie St, installments..... 20,000

WOOD, Samuel A., and wife to the Irving Savings Bank; 41 Worth St, 1 year.. 65,000

WEIL, Jacob A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 156 East 117th St, 3 years 3,000

ZELINDER, H. G., and wife to Elise Mahland; s s of 61st St, 80 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BULLUS, Albert, and others, executors, &c., to Mary E. Bullus..... $4,000

COLLINS, George Q., to George W. Van Slyck 1

GAYNOR, Edward F. J., to Russell Sage. 1

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Henrietta Lippman 18,000

GLIMM, John E., and another, executors of Christian Glimm, to Christian Schwabeland 17,234

MAYER, Sophia, to Samuel Weil..... 4,000

RUNK, Edward R., to Hastings E. Page. 1,500

STRAWN, William H., to John J. Duffield 1

SNIFFIN, John R. L., to Lesher, Whitmore & Co..... 1

SCOTT, Ruth E., executrix of George A. Scott, to Georgiana Scott..... 9,500

SALZMAN, Marie, to William A. Hoe.... 6,000

SCHWABELAND, Christian, and others to Adam Weber..... 17,234

TREACEY, Patrick, to William H. Keating and another..... 1,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Selina Eckstein..... 16,000

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE Company to H. J. Braker..... 28,510

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE Company to the trustees of Sophia A. Brentnall 5,084

WEIL, Jonas, and Bernhard Mayer to Samuel Weil 6,000

Lis Pendens.

142D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 19.8x99.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Flora Sawyer and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

75TH ST, 509 East; Amelia Aaron against Josephine A. Mulvihill and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

4TH ST, 372 East; Margaret Ludwig against William J. Reilly and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

56TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of 4th Av, 22.6x100.5; Kalman Haas against Ira A. Kip and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

PLEASANT AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 118th St, 25x76; James M. Anderson, as trustee, against Susan Rubenstein and Esther Lebowitz, (to foreclose mortgage.)

87TH ST, 128 West; D. Willis James against Martha Newman and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

50TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Mira A. Bowie against Henry Junge and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

134TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x99.11; William Sorley against Samuel Crouthers and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

LENOX AV, n e corner of 131st St, 17x85; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Aaron Appleton and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 819.6 ft n of Riverview Terrace, runs n w 153.7x s w 165.2x e 187.10 to avenue x n 103.2; Sedgwick Av, w s, 103.2 ft n of land of Fordham Morris, runs w 153.7x n 100x e 132.6 to avenue x n 101.2; Mary A. Walker against Lillian J. Rollins and others, (two actions, to foreclose mortgage.)

51ST ST, 143 West; John E. Roosevelt and another, trustees, &c., against Thomas J. Shea and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

3D AV, w 3, 75.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x100; the Trustees of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of New York City, as trustees, &c., against Leopold Rosenthal and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

14TH ST, 526 and 528 East; 51st St, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Engelbert Hardt and another against Moritz Leipziger, (warrant of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

147TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 100x100; Charles J. Todd against Katherine P. Kitchen, owner and contractor.. $92

FOX ST, s w corner of 169th St, 29.7x88.11x15x63.6; Absalom P. Bachman against Elizabeth O'Toole, owner; James J. Benson, contractor 1,538

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Co. against Elizabeth O'Toole, owner and contractor 140

67TH ST, n s, 181.5 ft w of Boulevard, 25x100; Hans Reinhardt and others against James McLaughlin, owner; E. F. Beglen, contractor 310

5TH AV, 2,186 to 2,192, and 4 West 134th St; Michael J. Donelan and John C. Brennan against Gunder Johnsen, owner and contractor 350

PARK AV, 1,642; Jennie E. Stothers against John C. Hoffman, owner and contractor 5

129TH ST, 559 West; same against J. C. Hoffman, as contractor 37

137TH ST, s w corner of Lenox Av, 75x150; Antonio Gallo against Morris Levy, owner and contractor; Jacob Lachner.... 233

LEXINGTON AV, 1,503 to 1,509; Joseph A. O'Brien against Charles McLaughlin, owner; Joseph E. Gaffney, contractor.... 41

CHESTNUT DRIVE, n s, Plot 93, map of Brookwood Park; Burton Brothers against Mary G. Dorland, owner; Charles L. Dorland, contractor 487

19TH ST, 103 East; Belden J. Rogers against Mary C. Havens and the estate of C. G. Havens, owners; Mary C. Havens, contractor 294

40TH ST, 456 West; Fred Getler against Julia Schneider, owner; Thomas Woods and J. Hatton, contractors..... 51

CHERRY ST, 230 to 236; Alexander Haft against Max Horn, owner; Herman Werthelm and Max Horn, contractors... 5,000

PELHAM AV, n s, 128.1 ft e of Hoffman St, 28x85; Thomas Johnston against Michael Fischer, owner and contractor. 1,157

DECATUR AV, w s, 250 ft s of Scott Av, 75x110; George Miller against Henry H. Meise and others, owners; —— McDonell, contractor 69

106TH ST, 203 to 207 West; Samuel Greason and Herbert Skannel against E. N. and A. H. Dyett, owners and contractors 78

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS 1896.

CROTONA PARK EAST, s s, 154 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100x irregular; Thomas L. Gillingham, as Peter and Mary Ranieri, to M. J. Constant..... $89

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 25 ft s of 13th St, 25x100, William's Bridge; Prospect Terrace, w s, 75 ft s of 13th St, 25x100; Ellen M. Chambers, on Isabella S. Hayden and others, to Peter Schweickert 277

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—MAYERS & BERNSTEIN.—The Sheriff yesterday sold out a portion of the stock of Mayers & Bernstein, shirt manufacturers at 54 Leonard Street, for $690, enough to cover the claim of Aaron Safro, who attached the stock on Jan. 22.

—J. B. BREWSTER & Co.—Judgment for $10,783 was entered yesterday against J. B. Brewster & Co., (corporation,) carriage manufacturers, formerly at 487 Fifth Avenue, in favor of Henry H. Armistead, for money loaned to the company from Aug. 30, 1893, to Aug. 30, 1895.

—HOFFMAN HOUSE, (CORPORATION.)—Judgment for $8,435 was entered yesterday against the Hoffman House, (corporation,) in favor of Daniel R. Van Nostrand, as surviving partner of Knapp & Van Nostrand, poultry dealers, for supplies furnished to the hotel from Sept. 1 to Dec. 21, 1893. The judgment is against the old New Jersey corporation, which went into the hands of a receiver in December, 1893.

—MORITZ LEIPZIGER.—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday received an attachment for $1,096 against Moritz Leipziger, dealer in tailors' trimmings at 135 Grand Street, whose store was cleaned out a few days ago, from Blumenstiel & Hirsch for goods sold by Hardt, Vonbernuth & Co., which was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. A lis pendens was also filed against his real estate, 526 and 528 East Fourteenth Street and 239 East Fifty-first Street, which he also transferred on Saturday last.

—NEW YORK BOTTLING COMPANY.—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Louis B. Maidhof and John R. Steele receivers of the New York Bottling Company, bottlers of lager beer, ginger ale, and mineral waters at 620 and 622 West Fifty-fifth Street, on the application of the Directors, on the ground that the company is insolvent. The liabilities are $33,169 and nominal assets $77,879, if kept intact, but if sold at forced sale by the Sheriff or under foreclosure would not realize over $15,000. There is a chattel mortgage on the plant for $8,000, held by Frederick Rayner of Derby, England, who has taken possession under the mortgage. The company has a capital stock of $175,000, of which $147,900 has been issued. Mr. Steele is President and Mr. Maidhof Secretary. The business was established twenty years ago by George W. Rayner, who died in March last, and it was incorporated in 1890.

Out of Town.

—SCRANTON LACE CURTAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An execution for $75,000 has been issued by Creighton & Birch of New York against the Scranton Lace Curtain Manufacturing Company of Scranton, Penn.

—GEORGE G. TYLER.—George G. Tyler, wholesale lumber dealer and box manufacturer of Baltimore, has filed a deed of trust to Thomas J. Shryock and Charles C. Homer. The trustees bonded in the sum of $100,000, indicating assets of half that amount. Mr. Tyler refuses to make a statement, and the extent of the liabilities is unknown.

—PEARCE, ATKINS & CO. AND HENRY PEARCE'S SONS.—A motion was filed in the insolvency court Wednesday to close the manufacturing firms of Pearce, Atkins & Co. and Henry Pearce's Sons of Cincinnati. Both concerns are in the care of an assignee. The applicant was the First National Bank, a creditor. The firms are among the largest makers of coarse cotton goods in the country.

—MUTUAL DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY.—J. H. Jackson has been appointed receiver for the Mutual Deposit and Trust Company of Sioux City, Iowa. The concern was a side issue of the defunct Sioux City Savings Bank and was managed by Cashier Stone of that institution. It is charged that before leaving town Stone secreted the assets and records. It was feared the lack of them would ruin the company unless a receiver took its affairs in hand.

—OCALA AND BLUE RIVER PHOSPHATE COMPANY.—The Ocala and Blue River Phosphate Company, upon application of Edgar H. Allen, as trustee of bondholders, has been placed in the hands of a receiver at Ocala, Fla. The amount involved is estimated to be from $100,000 to $200,000. Z. C. Chambliss was made receiver. M. Oppenheimer is President and M. Gregoire Secretary, both of Paris, France. The American Directors are E. S. Gauldin, J. M. Stripling, and E. De Ray.

Judgments.

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BISSINGER, John P.—The Market and Fulton National Bank, New York..... 406

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STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Hyman Bloom et al., appellants, vs. National United Benefit Savings and Loan Companies et al.—Argued by John B. M. Stephens for appellants, John H. Hopkins for respondents.

Alexander Solomon, appellant, vs. Victor Vallette.—Argued by B. Frank Dake for appellant, Edward L. Jelinek for respondent.

Juliett C. Smith, appellant, vs. George E. Matthews and another.—Argued by B. Frank Dake for appellant, Charles B. Wheeler for respondents.

The Court of Appeals' day calendar for to-day is: Nos. 833, 834, 835, 836, 838, 839, 842, 843.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J., Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 10 A. M.

Motions.—1—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 2—Matter of United States Pipe Line. 3—Colwell Lead Company vs. Sire. 4—Smith vs. Fleischman. 5—Holland Trust Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Company. 6—Bronner vs. Mirick. 7—Matter of Murray Hill Bank. 8—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co. 9—Same vs. same.

Non-enumerated Motions.—10—Leary vs. Stock. 3—MacRae vs. Graham. 8—Boskowitz vs. Held. 11—Seventy-third Street Building Company vs. Jencks. 15—Matter of United States Pipe Line Company. 19—Sheehan vs. Carvalho. 21—Scharf vs. Warren Scharf Asphalt Paving Company. 22—Matter of Lord. 24—Butterick Publishing Company vs. King. 25—Hentz vs. Havemeyer. 26—Stokes vs. Driggs. 27—Eno vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 28—Smith vs. Fleischman. 29—Rhoades vs. Card. 30—Palmer vs. Palladium Printing Company.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motion Calendar.—1—Clarissa C. Lathrop. 2—Charles Jackson. 3—Ethel V. Jackson. 4—Mary J. Havemeyer.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Kempster vs. Hosford—James McKeen. Thornton vs. Williams—Chauncy S. Truax. Matter of Fogarty—Lawrence Godkin. Kerr vs. Ritter—Donald McLean. Greenbaum vs. Wittner—William H. Willis.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Jessurun vs. Furber—John Delahunty. Cornish vs. Schaefer—John Delahunty.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. Doerzbacker, (two cases)—George A. Halsey. Matter of Eustis—James B. Butler. Matter of the New York Bottling Company—James R. Ely.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Matter of the New York Bottling Company—Louis E. Naidhof and John R. Steele.

THE WINDOW GLASS TRUST.

Its Existence Seriously Threatened by Disagreements.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The existence of the Window Glass Trust is seriously threatened, and, unless conditions change for the better within the next month, it is thought that the two organizations that have dictated prices—the Western Window Glass Company and the Pittsburg Window Glass Company—will have to materially change their policy, or they will no longer be able to make prices as formerly.

During the past month these companies have been holding meetings in a vain attempt to come to an agreement with the jobbers on a satisfactory basis. At the last regular monthly meeting a conference was held with the leading jobbers, and a rebate system arranged, but the jobbers believed that they had been hoodwinked, so they all refused to buy under the system. Alarmed at this condition of affairs, the Western Window Glass Company and the Pittsburg company called a meeting of the Executive Committee at the Auditorium Annex yesterday, at which it was decided to abolish the rebate system entirely, and go back to the old dead-level prices.

A rate will be made on carload and less than carload lots and 2,000 and 5,000 boxes, which will be good until Feb. 28, after which a raise of two and one-half per cent. will be made. The meeting lasted all the forenoon and adjourned for dinner. At 2:30 the meeting convened again, lasting until nearly 7 o'clock. At 5 o'clock H. E. Sellers McKee came out in a hurry to catch a train, and announced that another meeting would be held next Saturday at Pittsburg.

CONVICTED OF SWINDLING.

A. E. Drought, ex-Receiver of Florida Midland Road.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—A. E. Drought, ex-receiver of the Florida Midland Railroad, has been convicted here of swindling.

He was sentenced to twelve months on the county chain gang, with the alternative of paying $1,000 fine. He will move for a new trial.

Drought sold receiver's certificates to an Atlanta firm. He says they were good, but the purchasers could never collect on them.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. S. P. Vestal, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Central University of Kentucky, Richmond,, Ky., March 1.

—Lieut. Col. Almon F. Rockwell, Deputy Quartermaster General, for some time on sick leave at Paris, France, has been placed on the retired list to-day at his own request, after thirty years' service in the regular army, previous to which he had served in the volunteer service for six years, and had been brevetted during the war. He is a native of New York.

—The following officers will report for examination for promotion at Fort Leavenworth: First Lieut. G. H. Sands, Quartermaster Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. A. C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. William Black, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. L. H. Strother, First Infantry; First Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. W. A. Mercer, Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. W. L. Buck, Thirteenth Infantry.

—The following board of officers will meet at the War Department for the examination of officers for promotion: Col. George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster General; Col. Samuel T. Cushing, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Major G. W. Adair, Surgeon; Major C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster; Major William R. Hall, Surgeon; First Lieut. C. P. Townsley, Fourth Artillery, Recorder. Capt. J. W. Pullman, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered before the board.

IN A PIT FULL OF SNAKES.

Adventure of a Party of Men in a Florida Cave.

MARIANNA, Fla., Feb. 11.—A party of "drummers," under the leadership of F. M. Parsons of Boston, G. G. Pommell of New York, and S. F. Gale of Chicago, had a rather hard experience in one of the Chipola Caves last week.

Under the guidance of "Uncle Si Moses" they penetrated over half a mile underground, going beyond the "Grand Banquet Hall." In retracing their steps they missed their way and wandered around for over six hours, tired and rather scared. One of them, G. T. Gale of Boston, wandered into a side path and disappeared from sight. His cries brought the party instantly.

Gale was found lying in

CAPT. M'GIFFIN'S SUICIDE

A Hero of the Chinese-Japanese War Kills Himself in the Post-Graduate Hospital.

VICTIM OF NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Two Revolvers Found in His Room—Note Which Did Not Explain the Cause of the Act—The Dead Captain's Career.

Capt. Philo Norton McGiffin, the young American naval officer, hero of the battle of the Yalu in the Chinese-Japanese war, who was an inmate of the Post-Graduate Hospital, at Twentieth Street and Second Avenue, shot himself, early yesterday morning, in his room in the hospital. He died instantly. Besides the revolver which he used, another was found on the floor.

Capt. McGiffin had been an inmate of the hospital for nearly a month. He was removed from his boarding place on West Thirty-third Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, suffering, it was then believed, from insanity. It was afterward discovered by the surgeons that his malady was intense nervous prostration. He was placed under good care there, and at once began to improve. His condition had reached such a stage that he was to have left the hospital to-day for his West Thirty-third Street home, whence he was to have been sent to a resting place away from the city.

Capt. McGiffin's mental as well as physical healt' had improved so much that no further trouble of any sort had been expected from him. His nurse, James D. Bennett, watched him, but from professional experience felt that no repetition of the sea-fighter's vagaries would occur. He did not allow his patient much latitude, so Capt. McGiffin was kept closely to the confines of his room on the Second Avenue side of the building. The room was 16 by 12 feet, and contained a bed, a bureau, two chairs, and some books and other small articles. But little of Capt. McGiffin's time was spent outside of this room, and then only in the company of an attendant. At no time after his entrance to the hospital did he prove intractable.

Capt. McGiffin usually retired about 10 o'clock. He was not noticed to be in an unusual mood last night. He went to bed at the nurse's suggestion, and was left alone after he had retired.

The Report of the Revolver.

It was about 2 o'clock in the morning that Nurse Bennett began to make his rounds. He had not proceeded far when he was startled by the report of a revolver. He stopped his rounds and easily traced the shot to the room of his chief patient. McGiffin occupied Room 31, on the second floor. The room was lighted when Bennett got back to it. The door was closed, but not locked, and the nurse went in. The first object he saw was a large Colt's navy revolver, lying on the floor, almost directly in front of the door. Bennett did not stop to pick it up, but was attracted at once to the body of his patient, on the bed. McGiffin was half-lying, half-reclining on the bed. He was high up on a pillow, with blood streaming from a wound on the side of his head about two inches above the right ear. He was not conscious, and must have died instantly.

Bennett made a hasty examination to ascertain if there was any sign of life left, but he discovered none, and then went out of the room to the head of the stairs close by. Several nurses had heard the pistol shot and had been trying to learn whence the sound had come. Bennett told them not to alarm any one if they could help it. Then one of the nurses went to a telephone and sent word to Police Headquarters that a policeman was needed at the hospital. Information as to why he was wanted was refused, so the Sergeant at the East Twenty-second Street Police Station was notified. He sent Policeman O'Neil around.

There was no number 9 car in the part of the building occupied by Capt. McGiffin. A few of these only were disturbed by the noise of the shot, and they were quieted by the nurses. Many of the surgeons and physicians of the hospital, and nearly all of the attendants, who were in that part of the house, heard the shots and gathered to learn what had happened.

The house physician sent every one away except Bennett and one of the women nurses, chief of the night force. They began a consultation as to Capt. McGiffin's condition, during the past few days, and as to how he had come into possession of the revolvers and cartridges. The consultation determined them to decide that it was better not to allow any information to be gleaned from the hospital until the Coroner should have seen the body and his effects.

Upon a re-examination of his patient's room, Nurse Bennett looked around for evidence of the man's action. He found a note, and on a bureau another revolver, with one chamber empty. It was a Smith & Wesson 38-calibre weapon. Both revolvers, the note, in fact everything in the room, was left as it had been found until the Coroner arrived.

The Note He Left.

The note left by the suicide was neither dated nor addressed and read as follows:

"Memo—Look alive that the bed is not set on fire by my shot. My compliments and adieus to all. I regret that my destination must remain to you unknown, but you may guess. With apologies to Miss Phelps for the row—it is a way that all guns have. Au revoir. Please give my good-byes to Mr. Gorham and my compliments to Mr. Barrett. Incidentally, I may note that though I effect my exit, it is not the hegira anticipated by the learned staff. M. P. N. M."

When Capt. McGiffin came to the hospital he brought with him, among other baggage, a strong cash box, which he kept securely locked. Being a private patient, he had free access to the box at all times. When he admitted he had a revolver, which was taken from him. The invalid had the box brought to him a number of times. The nurses noticed that the box was filled with papers and documents. It was not suspected that any weapons were concealed beneath the papers. The revolvers found in the room must have been taken from the box which he ordered brought to him last night. He pretended to examine some papers. It was generally the custom to carry the box away again. Last night, however, it was left beneath his bed.

The expenses of Capt. McGiffin were paid at the hospital by Robert M. Thompson, a members of the Board of Directors of the institution and a lifelong friend.

Services in the Chinese War.

Philo N. McGiffin was born in Washington, Penn., in 1863, and was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1882. Some time before the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China, in 1894, he resigned from the United States naval service and joined the navy of China, because the reorganization of the Chinese fleet under Li Hung Chang offered a more attractive field to his adventurous nature. He assisted very materially in training the men whom the Viceroy had brought into the new service and instructing the officers in the use of the modern armament of battleships. He was placed in command of one of the only two first-class ships of war that China had in her navy, the Chen-Yuen, and soon had an opportunity of fighting her against the Japanese.

Capt. McGiffin's services in the war were limited to the famous battle of Hai-Yang, or the Yalu, as it is more generally called, which was fought in the afternoon of Sept. 17, 1894. During this disastrous battle for the Chinese, Admiral Ting's flagship caught fire and was unable to work her guns. In this condition she would have been taken or sunk by the Japanese but for the heroic conduct of Capt. McGiffin and the crew of the Chen-Yuen. He ran his ship close alongside the Ting-Yuen, and the two carried on an unequal and terrific struggle against almost the entire Japanese fleet.

In this battle Capt. McGiffin received injuries which permanently impaired his health and mind. He was wounded in more than a dozen places on the head and in the body by splinters and bullets; his sight was almost destroyed, and the drums of both ears were ruptured by the concussion caused by the firing of the big guns in the confined barbettes, and the shock of the Japanese shell against the sides of the barbette.

After the battle he was treated in the hospital, and came to the United States as soon as he was able. He did not recover from his injuries, and on Jan. 14 was taken to the Post-Graduate Hospital. About two months ago, it is said, he began to act queerly. His landlady, Mrs. Weill, says he had six revolvers, and that he was afraid of doctors. He would flourish a revolver and declare that he would shoot any doctor who came near him. Sometimes he thought himself full of microbes, and cut himself many times on the arms to let the microbes out. He used to light five gas burners at twilight, and let them burn until the next morning. The spells became more frequent, and it was thought best to get him to a hospital.

When he entered the hospital he remarked that he was still a member of the Chinese Navy, and added: "It is the custom there to commit suicide when one is defeated; but those who think that I shall kill myself will be disappointed."

He published, in The Century Magazine soon after his return from China, his account of the battle of the Yalu.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING

Westchester County Convention To-day at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Peekskill will be the Mecca of the Christian Endeavorers of Westchester County to-day. Five hundred delegates are expected here to take part in the deliberations of the fourth annual convention. It will be held in the First Presbyterian Church.

There are in the county 64 senior societies of Christian Endeavor, with 2,295 members, and 27 junior societies, with 866 members, a total of 91 societies, with 3,161 members. The present officers of the society are: President—A. Polhemus Cobb of Tarrytown; Vice President—Miss Elizabeth N. Barrett of Katonah; Secretary—Miss Mary C. Lester of White Plains; Treasurer—William G. Schoonover of Yonkers. The members of the Executive Committee are William H. Whitney of Mount Vernon, S. S. Bliss of Tarrytown, John Taylor of Dobbs Ferry, and Frank Horton of Mount Kisco. New officers will be elected to-day, and Frederick I. Pugsley, President of the Peekskill Local Union, is slated as the new President of the County Union.

The Convention Committee, which has arranged the programme, consists of A. P. Cobb of Tarrytown, William G. Schoonover of Yonkers, Nathan Platt Bushnell of Montrose, S. S. Bliss of Tarrytown, Frederick I. Pugsley of Peekskill, Robert Brotherton of Peekskill, and Miss Louise D. Shipley of Peekskill. The Peekskill local union, which has charge of the convention, has for its officers: President—Frederick I. Pugsley; Vice President—Walter C. Moses; Secretary—Nathan P. Bushnell; Treasurer—Etta Hilliker.

The programme to-day, besides the usual routine matters, includes, at the afternoon session, addresses by Mr. Pugsley, the Rev. J. Ritchie Smith, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting, and Mrs. C. C. Luckey. At the evening session there will be a praise service, led by Louis Ferris Mabre, and addresses by the Rev. J. G. Flagg and the Rev. W. J. McKittrick.

A Lunatic's Effort to Escape.

Edward Burke of Jersey City became violently insane on Monday last, and was taken to the Hudson County Jail. He escaped yesterday, and was recaptured after a hard chase. He has been regarded as simple-minded since childhood. His escape from jail was an exciting episode.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 338 East 36th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable middle-aged German as good cook and laundress in a small American family; city reference. 1,702 1st Av.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in American family. Carhart's bell, 745 9th Av.; no cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to go out washing or do any kind of housework. Mrs. Wright, 405 East 59th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a competent housemaid. 49 East 76th St.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent maid and seamstress; accustomed to wait on elderly ladies; understands all kinds of family sewing; do light chamberwork; best city reference. C. J., 403 Lexington Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Wash home or go out by day; can do up shirts; best of reference. Burrell, 50 West End Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman, permanent or otherwise; waiter on dinner parties. H. E., 270 West 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl, as waitress, and to assist in housework; city reference; no cards. M. C., 486 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Scientific method; to ladies and children only; also private lessons given; terms moderate; certificate and highest testimonials. J. C., 821 6th Av.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few private customers, home or out. Helen Chandler, 118 West 89th St., apartment C.

MANICURE.—By young lady as manicure; home or out. Miss Caldwell, care Mrs. O'Donnell, 161 West 98th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent; Swedish butler; highly recommended by family with which he lived for several years; other excellent references; perfectly sober, reliable, and intelligent man; tall and of neat appearance. N., Box 26, 446 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Lady will recommend her French butler; strictly sober, competent; first-class silver cleaner; very tall; age, 34. Butler, 210 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—As butler, on job for two months or less; good references; disengaged. A. G., 185 1,242 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a competent chef, soon to be disengaged, in a private family; fifteen years' references. H. A. M., 1,026 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young married man; thoroughly understands the business in all particulars; first-class references; city or country. Louis, 106 East 38th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; all-round man; thoroughly experienced in all his duties; highest reference from last employer, who can be seen; city or country. P. D., 128 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; experienced in plant-houses, graperies, rose-houses, vegetables, under glass and outside; planting and care fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, and management of first-class gardens and grounds; references from reliable city families. Little, care of Henderson Company, 35 and 37 Cortlandt Street.

GARDENER and FARMER.—By married man; one child; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, garden, lawn, greenhouse, graperies; best reference from three last places. W. F. R., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—English; married, no family; twenty years' experience in greenhouse; accustomed to the management of a gentleman's country place, good references. H. A. Bridgeman, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—As head gardener on a gentleman's place; French; married, one girl; thoroughly competent in all branches; best references. Gardener, 204 West 39th St.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—Frenchman would like work in private family as second or useful man; good references. J. Berney, care of Y. M. C. A., French Branch, 112 West 21st St.

Valets.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By valet or second man; understands his business well; city reference. 928 6th Av., tailor's store.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Steady, neat Protestant girl to do plain cooking and waiting; two in family; no washing; city reference required. 66 West 56th St.; ring janitor's bell.

WANTED—Good intelligent ladies to sell a household necessity on salary. Call, to-morrow, Room 46, Weldon Building, Jersey City.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A miller, a salesman, an engineer, and a teamster, who will take stock in a company being organized to operate a flour mill under lease; rent extremely low; modern full-roller mill, in good repair; excellent location; daily capacity 100 bbls.; none but strictly first-class, up-to-date men wanted; best of references given and required; do not write unless you mean business. Address D. L. GEYER, Pomeroy, Ohio.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT IS AT YOUR DOORS.

THE LAKEWOOD, AMONG THE PINES.

The finest Winter hotel in the North. Glass enclosed piazzas one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants.

MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.

RATES REDUCED Per week, $21 and upward. Per day, $4 and upward.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. Lakewood, N. J.

Of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.

THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cure of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Ralsh's Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

The Laurel House

OF

Lakewood, New Jersey,

David B. Plumer, Manager.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

INVEST IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS; BIG profits. For particulars address Expert, Box 181 Times.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SALTER, RICHARD P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thaddeus S. Salter, William J. Salter, Honora Napp, Eliza Salter, Anna S. Mills, Thomas C. Salter, Thaddeus M. Salter, send greeting:

Whereas, Anna Lane Salter of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the thirtieth day of April, 1884, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of RICHARD P. SALTER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja22-1aw6mF

ROSALIE OR ROSA BIRNBAUM, OTHERWISE known as Rosalie or Rosa Birnbaum-Bill.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE or ROSA BIRNBAUM, otherwise known as Rosalie or Rosa Birnbaum-Bill, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram I. Elkus, No. 66 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of November, 1896. MARY HIRLEMAN KRIDEL, Administratrix. ABRAM I. ELKUS, Attorney for Administratrix, 56 Pine Street, New-York. n20-1aw6mF

TOMPKINS, MINTHORNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John S. Nelson, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1896. MARY C. TOMPKINS, Executrix. JESSE S. NELSON, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine St., N. Y. d18-1aw6mF

TOOKER, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. TOOKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Geo. H. Hyde, Esq., No. 305 Broome Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the third day of September, 1896. JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Jr., CHARLOTTE LOUISE SULLIVAN, WINIFRED COOKE, VIRGINIA LEGGERMANN, Executors. GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Executors, 305 Broome St., New-York City. s4-1aw6mF

TUNIS, NEHEMIAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NEHEMIAH TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles B. Storrs, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1896. WILLIAM E. TUNIS, NEHEMIAH L. TUNIS, LUCIA B. TUNIS, Executors. CHARLES B. STORRS, Attorney for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New-York City. n20-1aw6mF

TWOMBLY, HORATIO N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. TWOMBLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph W. Howe, No. 43 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of November, 1896. PHEBE JANE TWOMBLY, Administratrix; JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Administratrix, 43 Wall Street. n13-1aw6mF

ZOLLIKOFER, OTTO HOFMANN Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO HOFMANN Y ZOLLIKOFER, late of the City of Ponce, Island of Puerto Rico, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. PEDRO J. SALICRUP, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Adm'r c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-1aw6mF

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard, February 6, 1897.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened February 23, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 23, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, 12,000 pairs of drawers, 12,000 undershirts, also, in quantity, nuts, bolts and nuts, iron pipe, pipe fittings, hardware, tools, rubber fire hose, lamps and lamp fixtures. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—A large, nicely furnished room, with all conveniences, in private house, to gentleman.

MADISON AV., 69.—Bachelor apartments; also single rooms; steam-heated; private baths; moderate prices; breakfast; references.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS WISHES TO give lessons. Address Professor, 25 3d Av., Times Agency.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.");) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Athos, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chilpas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. §27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster. Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 16	10 AM	Aller, Tu., Mch. 9	10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23	10 AM	Havel, Tu., Mh. 16	10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2	10 AM	Spree, Tu., Mh. 23	10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philа., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM	*Normannia, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM	†Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM	†Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 A.M.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia, Feb. 25	7 AM	Columbia, May 13	7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8	10 AM	F. Bismarck, May 27	10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29	10 AM	Normannia, June 3	10 AM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS	Feb. 17	ST. LOUIS	March 10
ST. PAUL	Feb. 24	PARIS	March 17
NEW YORK	March 3	ST. PAUL	March 24

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upwards. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

West'land, Feb. 17, noon		Noordl'd, March 3, noon	
Southw'k, Feb. 24, 11 AM		Friesl'd, March 10, noon	
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.			

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship ORINOCO, 2,000 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 17. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 27 and March 17. Excursion passage $225 and less. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Feb. 18, 1 PM		Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM	
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM		Aurania, March 13, M	
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM		Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM	

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé, Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeuf, Sat., Feb. 20, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon		Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon	
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon		Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon	
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon		Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon	
Majestic, Mch. 10, Noon		Majestic, April 7, Noon	

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA .....Feb. 18
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPARNDAM....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC	Feb. 23, 1 P.M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	March 4, 1 P.M.
PERU	March 23, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu	April 10, 1 P. M.

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3:30 P. M.—

GAS UNDER CITY CONTROL

Question Discussed Before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen at City Hall.

PROF. F. J. GOODNOW'S VIEWS.

Bolton Hall and Charles S. Spahr Also Talk on the Subject—What Has Been Done in European Cities.

A discussion pertaining to the production and distribution of gas was heard yesterday at the City Hall by the Gas Committee of the Board of Aldermen. It was the first of several public hearings to be held before the Legislature acts on the committee's bill for legal investigating powers, the purpose being to enlarge the committee's knowledge of the subject before the work of probing the local gas companies begins.

Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia College, Bolton Hall, and Charles S. Spahr appeared yesterday at the request of the committee. Chairman Hall and Aldermen Ware, Oakley, Windolph, Goodwin, and School were present.

Prof. Goodnow summed up the experiences of American and European cities in the municipal ownership of gas plants, and declared the belief that private ownership under proper Governmental regulation is the most desirable method for handling the gas supply of this and other American cities. "New York," said he, "has already approached too near its debt limitation to justify so great an enterprise at this time.

"It must be admitted, however," said Prof Goodnow, "that the regulation by law of these private companies which operate under street franchise has not been successful. There are two reasons for the ineffectiveness of legislative control. Legislation affecting such companies is fitful and spasmodic, and while it may regulate the price at which gas shall be furnished, it is not so successful in regulating the quality of the illuminant and the action of the meters. The city of Munich, which is supplied by a private company, subjects the gas to daily inspection to keep up its standard of quality."

Described the Paris Plan.

Prof. Goodnow next described the Paris plan of regulating the gas supply. "That city started with a system of private monopoly, under which the city was partitioned among several companies. In 1870 the business was turned over to a single company. This company is obliged to lay mains on the instruction of the city, and the quality and price of the gas furnished are regulated by its charter. The company pays $40,000 a year for its privileges and 40 cents per 100 cubic meters of gas as a tax. Dividends are limited to 13 per cent. annually, but the dividend does not go to the stockholders in its entirety. From it is provided a sinking fund, by means of which the city will, in 1910, be able to buy the plant. All surplus earnings over 13 per cent. are also divided with the city. They amount to about $400,000 annually.

"In Germany in 1887 220 out of 420 municipalities owned their gas plants, and in 1892 thirty of the forty-four large cities had acquired them. Three of the remaining fourteen have since secured plants of their own, and two others, Munich and Stuttgart, will own their plants in 1899. In 1891-2 the Berlin city plant yielded a net gain of $1,200,000, and in 1892-3 a net gain of $1,000,000. In 1892-3 the city plant of Hamburg showed a net gain of $500,000. In Berlin the price of illuminant is $1.30 per thousand feet, and fuel gas $1. In Hamburg the price is more, and in Cologne less.

"It is true that in cities having municipal ownership the price of gas is less than it is in cities supplied by private companies. Twenty-five out of 60 of the largest cities in England, 52 out of 243 of the smaller cities, and 72 of the villages owned their own gas works in 1892-3. Eighty-nine of the cities received in 1889 £1,051,000 net for gas above the cost of manufacture and distribution. In 1893-4 this amount had decreased to £812,000 on account of reductions in price. During the same time the amount of outstanding indebtedness increased from £14,772,825 to £16,127,825. With gas at 50 cents per 1,000 feet the City of Birmingham gained £116,180 in 1892-3, less the interest on a debt of £2,000,000. With gas at 60 cents per 1,000 the City of Manchester gained in the same year £76,179, less the interest on a debt of £670,000."

Bolton Hall's Address.

In his address, Bolton Hall said: "The city should own its own pipes and let the companies compete to supply the gas. If they ask an extravagant price they will bring others into the gas business. If, however, this does not result in giving us a cheap enough price, then direct manufacture by the city can be entered into. But as long as we can avoid manufacture as a city the better it will be for us."

Referring to the gas companies of this city, Mr. Hall said:

"The stupidity of the gas companies is born of the absence of competition. Were there such bad management in any ordinary business enterprise they would long ago have been in the hands of the receiver. The companies buy up other companies. They buy Legislatures, and they stick to expensive methods of production, all in order to keep up a price of $1.25 upon gas when they could sell ten times as much and sell it at a large profit at 75 cents per 1,000. They keep a pressure upon the mains and keep the mains so badly calked that all soil of our cities where gas is turned up stinks with gas for which the companies say they have to get $1.25 per 1,000 feet.

"At the gas exposition in Madison Square I asked for my own interest whether it was more expensive to put in a gas heater in my house and a gas stove in my kitchen. The proprietors frankly said that at $1.25 it was cheaper to use coal, but that at 75 cents, or even $1, gas would be the cheaper. In a state of things, an exorbitant profit due to an unconscionable monopoly, must be done away with, but it must be done away with in a way which is consistent with liberty and which is distinctly not Socialistic."

Mr. Spahr approved the suggestion of Mr. Hall that the city should own its own pipes, and differed with Prof. Goodnow as to the practicability of municipal ownership. "It is easy to get water gas manufactured at 37 cents per 1,000, or even less," said he, "and if this city can successfully operate its water department, why not its gas supply?"

The hearing will be resumed next Thursday.

Call to a Kansas City Pastor.

The Board of Trustees of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, has extended a call to the Rev. Dr. W. A. Quayle of Kansas City to become the pastor of the church on the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Kendig, in April. Some weeks ago Dr. Kendig announced that he desired to be relieved from the pastorate because his health was failing rapidly and he desired a long vacation. Dr. Quayle has accepted the call subject to the appointment of the Bishop, who will preside at the next session of the Conference at Sing Sing, April 7.

Collision in the East River.

Through a mistake of signals, the New York Central Railroad Tug No. 19 and the steam lighter General Sigel came into collision in the East River yesterday. The tug made a hole in the lighter, which immediately began to sink. Capt. Nickerson of the lighter and two of the crew jumped to the tug's deck. Two others of the crew jumped, but fell into the water. They were hauled aboard the tug. The lighter, which was owned by Shortland Brothers of 32 Wall Street, sank about 500 feet from the pier, at the foot of Sedgwick Street, Brooklyn.

Business Block, Not a Theatre.

S. V. R. Cruger & Co. have decided to build a two-story business block on the northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway. The building will be on a very solid foundation, as the intention is to add later a number of stories. This disposes of the rumor that a theatre is to be built on that lot by Charles Frohman. "Al" Hayman said yesterday: "Another of these theatres on paper, which are so easy to build."

LEGAL NOTES.

—A STAY PENDING VALENTINE'S APPEAL.—William D. Valentine, who was convicted in the Court of General Sessions of the larceny of $3 through a bucket shop stock transaction, has finally secured from Justice Truax a certificate of reasonable doubt, which acts as a stay pending appeal from the judgment. The application was at first refused, but on the full record being presented, Justice Truax concluded to grant the certificate, mainly upon the ground that the admission in evidence, under objection, of certificates of incorporation of various Virginia companies presented a question which should be determined by the appellate tribunal. Justice Truax says that in order to grant such a certificate the court need not be satisfied that the judgment will be reversed. It is enough that the Justice is satisfied that a question of law is raised sufficient for the consideration of the appellate tribunal, which may order a new trial if satisfied that the verdict is against the weight of evidence, or against the law, or that justice requires a new trial, whether an exception shall have been taken or not in the court below. Justice Truax says he cannot say that the certificate of incorporation referred to proved or tended to prove that defendant stole from the complainant this sum of money, and he expresses doubt whether the evidence warranted a conviction of the prisoner under the common law count, and the counts had been withdrawn.

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MEASURE OF RECOVERY NOT ESTABLISHED.—In a suit by Kectel and others, who had contracts with Zimmermann and others for the purchase of 445 West Fifty-third Street, to recover $250 deposited upon the contract and $169 paid for examining title, upon the allegation that defendants were unable to perform their undertaking, the main objection, among several others interposed, was that there was a slight encroachment on the adjoining lot. On the trial, before Justice McAdam, this was explained by a surveyor who said it was common experience to find a block a little longer or a trifle shorter than the official maps called for, in which case the surplus was divided among, or the deficiency made up by, the adjoining owners; that on the block in question there was a surplus, so that each house had an extra width of a quarter to half an inch, and that the alleged encroachment was nothing more or less than this surplusage, which, by common consent, belonged to the defendants' lot. Independently of this, Judge McAdam holds that the incumbrance, if it existed, being of so trifling a character, would not be considered a defect in the title. The defendants afterward sold to another purchaser at a price $700 less than that which the plaintiffs had agreed to pay, but Justice McAdam refuses to uphold defendants' counter claim for this sum. The true measure of damages against a vendee in default on such a contract is, the Court says, the difference between the price fixed in the contract and the value at the time fixed for delivering the deed. Of this there was no proof other than that furnished by the subsequent sale with which the plaintiffs had nothing to do, and a proper measure of recovery was not, therefore, established as against them.

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DUTY OF EMPLOYER TO FURNISH SUITABLE APPLIANCES.—Robert P. Hare, while at work in the repair shop of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, repairing a crippled car, was killed by a platform car loaded with scrap iron, which crashed through the doors of the shop. The Court of Appeals has just reversed a judgment dismissing the complaint of Loren Doing, as administrator, for damages for the death of decedent. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion, holds that a railroad company, by permitting one part of its work to be conducted in such a dangerous and reckless manner as to endanger the lives of its employes in a building near by, becomes liable for an injury resulting therefrom to one of such employes. The Court holds that the law imposes upon a railroad company the duty of making and enforcing such reasonable rules and regulations for the government of the men in its service as to prevent or guard against injury by one servant to another, in so far as that is reasonable and practicable; also to furnish suitable appliances for the performance of the work required of its servants.

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STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—In a suit brought by Daniel McLean Shaw in 1894, upon three promissory notes given in 1881, by Frank Lambert, the latter's defense was that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations. The plaintiff wrote to the defendant in 1894, saying, "Tell me also, please, whether you will pay me the balance due me on account of the money I have loaned you." The defendant replied: "I don't know if I can help you in the matter to look over those old figures together. I would prefer you make yourself a statement of your own. My opinion, all I remember, is those accounts were settled long ago. If not I am willing to do so now." The Appellate Division has affirmed judgment for the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Ingraham, that the letter written by the defendant was a sufficient acknowledgment or promise in writing to take the case out of the operation of the statute.

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—COMMITMENTS FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Writs of habeas corpus are procured in numerous instances, though almost always without successful result, for the purpose of asking for the discharge of persons who have been committed by City Magistrates, on the ground of want of sufficient proof, or of some irregularity. One of these cases was before Justice Pryor yesterday, wherein Joseph Retzer, who had been adjudged a disorderly person before a City Magistrate, and in default of the required security was committed to the custody of the Warden of the Workhouse, claimed his discharge on demurrer to the return to the writ, because of irregularities in the commitment. Justice Pryor dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner, holding that he had no other alternative, the commitment having been by a competent tribunal having jurisdiction of the offense. If the relator was not committed to the proper custody, as alleged, this was an irregularity of which he might not avail himself on habeas corpus. But were it available, the objection was untenable, since the commitment was in exact conformity with the law as amended in 1896.

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ASSENT OF LIFE TENANT NECESSARY.—Isaac F. Jones, who died in 1870, by his will gave his property to his wife and daughter for life, and he authorized the daughter, who was his executrix, if in her judgment she deemed it expedient, with the consent of her mother, to sell the real estate at public or private sale. The widow died in 1875; and in April, 1896, the daughter, Mary E. Gulick, sold the premises to John C. Griswold. He refused to take title on the ground that the assent of the testator's widow was a condition precedent to the exercise of the power of sale. On submission of the controversy the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, by presiding Justice Van Brunt, held that the vendee was justified in rejecting the title; that the power of sale fell by the death of the mother without giving assent, as there was then no necessity for a sale to meet all the requirements of the will.

Vesey Street Obstructions Case.

Argument was again postponed in the Supreme Court yesterday on the application for a mandamus to compel the Public Works Department to clear the sidewalks of Vesey Street of the obstructions placed there by storekeepers. A representative from the Corporation Counsel's office told Justice Truax that Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling, who has charge of the affair, was too ill to appear in opposition to the application. E. M. Wight, for the application, spoke against any further delay; but Justice Truax decided that there was no pressing haste, and named Tuesday next for the hearing.

A Cruise to the West Indies.

The success of the Winter cruises of the Quebec Steamship Company to the West Indies has induced the company to arrange another series. The next cruise announced by the line is that of the steamship Orinoco Feb. 17, to be followed by two others within a short time.

RELIEF FUND CRITICISED

Charity Organization Society Condemns the Plan of a Newspaper to Distribute Free Food.

PROPER INQUIRY IS WANTING.

So Messrs. De Forest and Devine Declare, and as Another Objection They Say Many of the Applicants Are Children.

President R. W. De Forest and General Secretary Devine of the Charity Organization Society have issued a protest in the name of the society against the distribution of free food now being carried on by a daily newspaper in this city. The protest is as follows:

"The Charity Organization Society desires to enter an earnest protest against the indiscriminate distribution of free food now carried on by a daily newspaper in Grand Street, and to advise those who really care for the welfare of the poor not to contribute to the relief fund by which it is maintained.

"The objections to the plan are many and serious. The most obvious is the utter lack of inquiry into the real needs of those to whom food is supplied. No attempt is made even to take the names of applicants. Any one may come as many times as he can get into line, and all are welcome to come at least three times daily.

"There is no pretense of intelligent action based on either an examination of the applicants at the depot or a visit of investigation to their homes. It is absurd to reply to this objection that only those who are really hungry will apply at a public station of this sort, or that one may judge from the appearance of applicants that they are in a starving condition. All experience of charitable relief unites in demonstrating the utter falsity of such assumptions. It is those who are not in need who are most importunate, and who under such a method of distribution secure for themselves what was intended for the needy. The indiscriminate character of the relief is enough of itself to condemn it in the eyes of any physician, pastor, settlement worker, trade unionist, or other person who has ever had the least experience in dealing with the relief of destitution.

Children as Applicants.

"Another objection which we are inclined to urge with even greater emphasis is that a large proportion of the applicants are children. There is nothing to prevent several children of the same family coming at once, each child receiving as much as if it were the sole representative of a starving family. Many of the children are of school age and should be in school. But the pitiful feature of their presence at the free food depot is the repeated lesson which it gives them in pauperism and dependence. The positive injury to the character of children accomplished by the free food depot can never be estimated, but neither can it be exaggerated. It is the heaviest indictment against the whole miserable business.

"The free distribution of food on the plan adopted by this food depot offers the most direct encouragement to vagrancy of this kind, and to maintain such a depot is only to aid and abet vagrancy and crime.

"Next in importance is the bad effect of tempting offers of this kind on those who have thus far remained self-dependent, but have had a hard struggle to make both ends meet. If it were only that tramps, vagrants, and shiftless families are supplied with unearned food unnecessarily it would still be objectionable, but it is far worse that honest and self-respecting working people who are temporarily straitened in their income should be told daily in a newspaper and by flaring posters that an emergency fund has been created for their benefit. Before their eyes is paraded daily in bold type a tempting bill of fare to which they are invited without any other condition than that they shall look as if they were not prosperous. Many who will resist the temptation to get something for nothing for a day or two may finally succumb to repeated and urgent inducements.

"Not the least consideration is the effect of such a distribution of food on the community. It inevitably attracts a large number of tramps and vagrants who are thus encouraged to idleness and crime, and adds to the burden of our criminal courts and public institutions. Whether there is or is not an unusual amount of destitution this Winter is beside the mark. The greater the destitution the greater the obligation to exercise care and discrimination in distributing what is given for charity."

What Secretary Devine Says.

Secretary Devine said, in speaking of the destitution this year:

"The Department of Charities finds no material increase of destitution this year, and matters are not generally worse, except among the Hebrews, on account of the number of garmentmakers out of work. The applications for the almshouse are not so numerous as last year. The United Hebrew Charities takes care of the destitute Hebrews, and we send them all such cases as come to our notice. I have investigated this particular matter, and can say from personal observation that the deserving poor are getting little or no relief by this souphouse plan.

"Last Tuesday, while watching the people who came for relief, I saw a number of children break from the line and scamper away. Looking for the cause, I discovered a truant officer approaching, but the children had seen and recognized him before I did; hence their hurry to get away. As far back as 1874 the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, in the thirty-first annual report, denounced such plans of charity emphatically."

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell expressed like sentiments, and agreed with the statements made by the society in every particular. She added:

"The worst feature, in my estimation, is the crowding in of children among such vicious persons. The example is pernicious, and is certain to have an evil effect."

N. S. Rosenau's Views.

Nathaniel S. Rosenau, manager of the United Hebrew Charities, said: "This soup kitchen, or whatever it is called, is situated very conveniently for the large number of Jewish people in that district, but right there they are particularly orthodox, and it is my opinion that very few Hebrews would eat the soup prepared in any except their own peculiar 'kosher' manner. The statement that the faces of the applicants show marked improvement since the kitchen has been opened is sheer nonsense. They claim to spend $10,000 for this purpose. The United Hebrew Charities spends $15,000 a month right along, and even then fails to make any appreciable change in the appearance of the applicants."

Mr. Rosenau agreed with the statements made by the Charity Organization Society, and added: "You will find that most of the people who go there are lost to all sense of shame, anyway. It is unthinking assistance. If it were an efficient plan it would supplement the work of the organized charities, which it certainly does not. Another great misfortune is the sending of children to such a place, and the whole thing has a bad and demoralizing effect."

Proposed Removal of the Morgue.

There was a conference between Mayor Strong, President O'Brien of the Dock Board, and Commissioner Faure of the Department of Charities yesterday on the proposed removal of the Morgue to the end of the dock at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. O'Brien thought the Dock Board did not have the authority to set aside any part of the docks for such a purpose, but that could be done if the Board of Health decides that it is necessary. The Board of Health will be asked to take action.

DENVER CHURCH LOANS.

An Answer to Complaints by the Congregational Society.

Dr. Levi H. Cobb, Corresponding Secretary for the Congregational Church Building Society, said yesterday that the Trustees of the society had had under consideration the complaints which have been coming from Denver, Col., regarding the methods of the society in loaning money to Denver churches. The complaints have reached the society in this city through numerous letters from the Denver churches, and finally the matter culminated in a suit against the society, to get immediate possession of some money which one Denver church wants.

The ministers who are dissatisfied are the Rev. Thomas Uzzell, pastor of the Denver People's Tabernacle; the Rev. C. H. Pettibone of the Boulevard Church, and the Rev. Adam Traundt of Globeville. Mr. Traundt's complaint was that he was forced to give a mortgage of $1,300 on his church to secure a loan of $600.

"We have never loaned Mr. Traundt any money," Dr. Cobb said yesterday, "and have had no transaction whatever with him. On what he bases his complaint I am at a loss to understand. In 1862, when he was in Waukegan, Ill., he got a loan of $200 or $300, but that was the last, so far as our records show. We never required any mortgage of $2,700 to secure a loan of $1,000. The statement is absurd. We are always willing and anxious to help all the churches we can, and to do so on the most generous business principles. All we ask is that the ordinary rules of business be adhered to."

AN ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

Funds Belonging to John W. Hamersley's Estate Said to be Missing.

That there has been some irregularity in the handling of trust funds belonging to the estate of John W. Hamersley is guardedly admitted by persons cognizant of the facts. This admission is accompanied by the assertion that the trouble is not of great importance. A searching inquiry is going forward, and that the facts have been laid before the District Attorney has caused the inference that a criminal offense has been committed.

A shortage of from $10,000 to $15,000 has been discovered, it is said, in the accounts of one of the agents of the estate left by John W. Hamersley. Defalcations extending over a period of years have been discovered, so the story goes, and there are intimations that forgeries were resorted to to cover up the original offenses. The first reports that came into public channels had it that it was the estate of Louis C. Hamersley, whose widow married the Duke of Marlborough, that had been defrauded. This part of the story was promptly denied.

John W. Hamersley, a brother of Louis C. Hamersley, died in 1880, leaving a will which had been executed on July 17, 1878. The witnesses were Alison P. Man and Henry H. Man, members of the law firm of Man & Man, at 56 Wall Street, and George Bidgood. The estate, which was quite large, was left in charge of J. Hooker Hamersley, Cortlandt de Peyster Field, and John H. Livingston, as executors. The personal property was valued at $100,000. The beneficiaries under the will were J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. Cortlandt De Peyster Field, and Mrs. John Livingston of this city, and Catharine L. Livingston of Tivoli, this State.

A reticence regarding the alleged defalcations is observed by all the parties interested. District Attorney Olcott yesterday declined to speak about the case, and Henry H. Man said that he did not feel at liberty to discuss the matter from any point of view.

THE MONUMENT TO GRANT.

Committee Appointed to Take Charge of Its Transfer to the City.

Mayor Strong has appointed a committee to take charge of the exercises incident to the formal transfer to the city of the Grant Monument on April 27. Yesterday the Mayor sent out notices to all of the members of his committee, in which he announced the appointments, and said:

"Will you please meet in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, on Saturday, Feb. 13, at noon, to participate in the organization of the committee and the mapping out of its work?

"The transfer by the Grant Monument Association to the city of the tomb of the illustrious General imposes upon the city a trust in which every citizen should have a proper pride. I am extremely desirous that the committee of which you have been appointed a member should begin its labors at once, and perfect with great care the necessary arrangements for so important an event as the one which calls it together."

The list of the committee follows:

Gen. Horace Porter,	Lispenard Stewart,
Herman O. Armour,	Gen. Wager Swayne,
Samuel D. Babcock,	Hamilton McK.
George F. Baker,	Twombly,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Frederick D. Tappen,
Calvin S. Brice,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Gen. Daniel Butterfield,	Charles N. Taintor,
Matthew C. D. Borden,	Frank Tilford,
Andrew Carnegie,	Cornelius Vanderbilt,
John Claflin,	William K. Vanderbilt,
Joseph H. Choate,	George M. Van Hoesen,
Col. Le Grand B. Cannon,	Alfred T. Van Santvoord,
James M. Constable,	William C. Whitney,
Henry W. Cannon,	Stewart L. Woodford,
Col. S. V. R. Cruger,	Benjamin Wood,
Gen. C. H. T. Collis,	Charles H. Woodman,
William A. Copp,	William Rhinelander
Alonzo B. Cornell,	Stewart,
Chauncey M. Depew,	Gen. Louis Fitzgerald,
Charles A. Dana,	Worthington Whitehouse,
Gen. Grenville M. Dodge,	William Berri,
Gen. Thomas T. Eckert,	Mayor F. W. Wurster,
Richard T. Greener,	Charles A. Moore,
Collis P. Huntington,	Francis M. Scott,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Gen. Anson G. McCook,
Theodore A. Havemeyer,	John Jeroloman,
Horace L. Hotchkiss,	Ashbel P. Fitch,
Morris K. Jesup,	Theodore Roosevelt,
Gilbert E. Jones,	J. Adriance Bush,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	John R. Van Wormer,
Charles Lanier,	Charles H. Webb,
Woodbury Langdon,	William R. Grace,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	Walter C. Gilson,
Darius O. Mills,	Job E. Hedges,
Levi P. Morton,	Charles A. Schieren,
Richard A. McCurdy,	John A. Sleicher,
Gen. Martin T. McMahon,	Gen. Edw. C. O'Brien,
John A. McCall,	Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard,
Samuel McMillan,	Foster Coates,
Frederic P. Olcott,	Henry L. Einstein,
Cornelius O'Reilly,	Gardner G. Howland,
Alexander E. Orr,	R. C. Alexander,
Oswald Ottendorfer,	Edwin Einstein,
Joseph Pulitzer,	Frederick S. Gibbs,
James C. Reed,	Gen. Samuel Thomas
Whitelaw Reid,	Gen. A. Noel Blakeman,
Elihu Root,	Wilbur F. Wakeman,
John A. Stewart,	A. H. Steele,
Charles S. Smith,	Arthur L. Merriam,
Anson P. Stokes,	Isaac N. Seligman,
Samuel Sloan,	Horace White,
William L. Strong,	W. J. Arkell,
J. Edward Simmons,	Gen. Thomas L. James,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	Thomas C. Smith,
Benjamin D. Silliman,	and A. J. Dittenhoefer.
John H. Starin,	

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Carthage Tissue Paper Mills of Carthage; capital, $20,000. Directors—James A. Outterson, Eva S. Outterson, W. D. Ball, Carthage; Wooster O. Ball, Watertown.

—Peltier Glass Works of Brooklyn, to manufacture tiles and other articles from glass; capital, $5,000. Directors—Alphonse Peltier, Claus H. Luhrssen, John Saundersson, John Cowhey, and Frederick H. W. Luhrssen of Brooklyn.

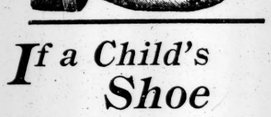
—Hamilton Bell & Co. of New York City, to manufacture interior decorations and landscape, and formal gardening; capital, $30,000. Directors—E. Hamilton Bell, Theodore Baettenhaussen of New York, Thomas Tavenor of New Rochelle.

Jacob Haven's Bad Fall.

Jacob Haven, a retired druggist, is in the Hudson Street Hospital, suffering with a fractured shoulder blade and several broken ribs and a badly lacerated scalp wound. The surgeons say that he is in a serious condition. Mr. Haven, who is seventy-five years old, and who lives at 70 Linden Street, Brooklyn, had been transacting some business yesterday in a banking office in the basement of 29 Wall Street. When he reached the sidewalk the old gentleman looked over the iron railing, and, losing his balance, fell headlong to the stone pavement in the areaway below.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR



If a Child's Shoe

Does not fit properly, the whole weight of the body crushes the yielding toes out of shape, often crippling the feet for life.

The general stores are not always able to supply *precisely* the required length and width, and corresponding shape of every part, with proper flexibility of sole.

But *exactly* fitting Children's feet, is *our* special business, and the cost is no more either, for instance:

Our School Shoe, calf foxed, dongola top, broad solid leather sole, hand welt—a thoroughly reliable shoe for Boys and Girls, which has always given entire satisfaction. Button or lace.

$2.10 to $3.50, as to size.

60-62 West 23d St.

A MORMON TO PREACH HERE

B. H. Roberts, the Church's Chief Pulpit Orator, Has Been Sent to Convert Eastern People.

TO RE-ESTABLISH A MISSION.

The Work Was Practically Abandoned Some Years Ago, but the Church Authorities Think that It May Now Be Successful.

The Mormon Church has set out to convert persons in the East. It will begin an evangelistic movement in this city Sunday. It has sent its best speaker, Brigham H. Roberts, and one of its best tenor singers, George D. Pyper, to follow the lines of Moody and Sankey. Sunday evening at Hardman Hall Mr. Roberts will preach on "The Relationship of Mormonism to Christianity," and Mr. Pyper will sing some characteristic Mormon hymns.

Mr. Roberts has been sent out on an evangelistic mission through the United States that will probably last for two years. He has been coming slowly eastward, preaching in the large cities, and has gone far into the South for a time. Now he has put himself under the direction of Elder Samuel W. Richards, who is in charge of the Mormon Mission of the Eastern States, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States, and he will hold meetings throughout this region.

The Mormon Church has been eager for many years to re-establish in the Eastern States the mission which flourished here about twenty years ago. At that time the Church had a large branch in Brooklyn, and from this branch it controlled the evangelistic work in the East, and also handled the many immigrants who were coming from Europe.

These immigrants used to arrive in shiploads. They would be allowed to rest for a day or two, and then they would be put on special immigrant trains and sent West. Steamships landing at Philadelphia, however, offered better rates to the Church, and the immigration was diverted to that city. The feeling among the Eastern people on polygamy was very strong also, and the Mormon missionaries were driven back until the Southern States Mission was the only flourishing branch left.

The Mormon leaders now believe that the abandonment of polygamy has resulted in a more kindly feeling toward them in the East, and that they may safely pursue here the work of "preaching the new gospel to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people," which they think they must do in order to fulfill their mission of preparing the way for the second coming of Christ.

Mr. Roberts has long been known as the leading pulpit orator of the Mormon Church. He was sent by the Church to the World's Parliament of Religions, but was not admitted. He has given up practically his whole life to the work. He was ambitious in his younger days to become a lawyer, but the Church authorities persuaded him to devote his ability to their cause. He is an orator of much natural power. William J. Bryan and he once spoke on the same platform at a political convention, and the audience found much of resemblance in their style of speaking.

Mr. Roberts has a good presence and a musical voice. In his religious discourses he becomes impassioned and often is interesting. He is one of the first seven Presidents of the seventies in the church, an office which makes him practically its chief evangelistic worker. He is also prepared to speak with authority on his sect's peculiar doctrines, as he has been one of its chief writers on doctrinal points.

He made his chief reputation in the West, however, in his short political career. He was a member of the Utah Constitutional Convention two years ago, and against the tremendous majority in the convention, the platforms of all parties, and the orders of the Mormon leaders he opposed the granting of the suffrage to women. He made three speeches which attracted much attention in the West. In one of them, while speaking of the disadvantages that would come to women if the suffrage were given to them, he used this figure:

"I have stood on the banks of the Mississippi, a few miles above St. Louis, on a bright Summer day, and watched the beautiful river as it flowed, clear and pure, rippling and glinting in the sunlight. A little way below, the muddy, murky waters of the Missouri pour into this river. The two streams, the pure and the impure, run side by side for a little while and then they mingle in a dark stream. The muddy stream is not as muddy as it was. I grant you that the pure stream, that had glittered in the sunlight, is never pure again."

Mr. Roberts was once a Congressional nominee, leaving his church work to take the place on the Democratic ticket. He ran in the first campaign in Utah in 1895, and with Moses Thatcher was released by the Mormon leaders for daring to take a nomination without first consulting them. This criticism led to the reconvening of the Democratic State Convention, which declared that no church and State should be tolerated in Utah.

After making a campaign on this issue, in which he laid the foundation for Senatorial honors, he ended his political career last Spring by signing the political manifesto of the Mormon Church, which practically reasserted the right of the church to control Utah politics. It is understood that his mission in the East is simply preliminary to his elevation to the apostleship made vacant by the removal of Moses Thatcher, who refused to sign the manifesto.

Mr. Pyper, the singer, has been connected for a long time with the Mormon Tabernacle choir, which took second prize in chorus singing at the World's Fair.

Controller on Rapid Transit.

Controller Fitch was asked last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES for his views concerning the prospects of rapid transit in this city in the event of consolidation as proposed in the Greater New York charter. He made the following brief statement: "All I care to say is that I fear if consolidation takes place it may interfere with the possibility of selling the rapid transit bonds, provided the project should ever get so far." The last eight words were spoken by Mr. Fitch with slowness and emphasis.

Don't worry about fit.

We wouldn't be so particular about cloth and work, only to skip what is even more essential.

We make-to-fit.

Our lowest priced dress suit is $25; the same, silk-lined throughout, $30; unfinished worsted, probably the most fashionable cloth, $40; our best, silk-faced to the edge, $44.

Tuxedo coats; $15, $18 and $25.

Evening dress overcoats of two kinds — Inverness and opera cape; the opera cape has one advantage; it's the newer.

$8 is the usual price for the best quality of opera hat—we charge $7.

STORES OPEN AS USUAL TO-DAY.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

An Englishwoman, expert in palmistry, who is highly esteemed in London, says that Americans are among her best customers. She does not consider Americans more superstitious than other persons on this account; she credits it to their vanity. They like to talk about themselves, she says, and palmistry gives them a good opportunity to hear much upon the all-important subject. Many business men patronize her. One of her best customers is a detective, who believes that she helps him wonderfully. In connection with Americans, the palmist says that one of her most lucrative Summer vacations was taken in the Catskills, where board was given to her, together with the doctor, manicure, and hairdresser, and she reaped a rich harvest in plying her work.

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Taffy is a silky, long-haired little dog who accompanies his mistress, Mrs. Julia Marlowe-Taber, to the theatre every evening. Taffy is a blue-blooded little patrician, with a long pedigree. It is a good thing to have, but Taffy's mistress says she would love him just as well if he was an ordinary little dog.

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There has been much destitution this year among people who have never known what it was to go hungry or cold. The families of masons and builders usually in comfortable circumstances have many of them suffered greatly, the cold weather shutting off their trade. Much of this has been learned by accident, and occasionally in great stress application for help has been made. One young German, with tears of distress and mortification, asked for assistance for his family. When help in the way of food came the husband and wife were found sitting in a little apartment, spotlessly clean, around a stove in which burned a few pieces of kindling. There was no light—they had no money to procure it—and the young mother was trying to nurse a three-months-old child while she herself had had only a cup of coffee during the day. There was another child of seventeen months. In one family when provisions were brought there lay upon the table all the food the family had in stock. It was in a crumpled newspaper, and consisted of the cold potatoes, the wing of a chicken, four mutton chop bones from which all but a few fragments of meat had been taken, and scrapings of the dish in which oatmeal had been cooked. The father had been able to get this and more of the same kind from day to day by assisting an outside man in a restaurant, who gave him some of the scrapings of the plates to keep him and his family from starving. These men have been out of work for months in spite of their efforts to find anything to do that would bring them in a small sum of money.

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Original valentines are always to be found in the Feb. 14 stock at the Woman's Exchange, 12 East Thirtieth Street. Hearts, of course, prevail in the designs. A big red felt heart on a card with an appropriate motto signifies "heart-felt devotion." On a silver heart-shaped keyring are a number of gold-painted keys, each one marked with a sentiment supposed to unlock the heart, love, sympathy, and the like. There are matches in realistic painted designs, and pretty little cards which have a Spring atmosphere are worked up around real little pussy willow buds. The soft little buds are arranged on the card in a line, a cat's head and tail is added to each furry body, and appropriate rhymes are beneath. One reads:

Who will sing
A song of Spring?
Pussie-will-O.

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Stage entrances are a perpetual source of surprise to people who do not know that theatres ramble back into mysterious depths behind the front which they present to the public. The stage entrance to Wallack's Theatre is under the stoop of a brownstone house, the second from the store at the corner of Thirtieth Street. A. M. Palmer had his office in the house on the main floor at one time, and the Professional Woman's League had its rooms on the upper floors in its first days, rent free, through the courtesy of Mr. Palmer. The Lyceum Theatre has its stage entrance also in a house several doors around the corner from the theatre, the whole building being used for offices of the theatre. The Bijou Theatre, opening on Broadway, has its stage entrance on Sixth Avenue, exactly at the rear. It is reached by steps descending into a cellarway, and a big sign advertising a restaurant or something of the kind just now gives it the appearance of a basement eating house.

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"I should say that Brooklyn was peopled with retired Generals who had received many of the honors of war," said a stranger crossing the Brooklyn Bridge to the City of Churches late the other night, "if there could be any reason for every one of them displaying a breast covered with medals and if the wearers were not too young to have figured in many important events of the world." "We do not have an unusual number of distinguished people," answered the Brooklynite, "but we are a city of bicyclists, and in New York is a souvenir cycle show just now."

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At a woman's club up town the members have been requested to present books for the library, which has gradually grown to a comfortable size. It is the desire of the club managers to have the autographs of the donors in the books which they present to perpetuate the kindness and give an added interest to the volume. One woman had neglected to do this, and the club officers reminded her of the fact. She called at the rooms soon after. "I didn't put my autograph in the books I sent," she said, "but won't you save me the trouble by doing it for me, Miss Blank?" she said to the officer in charge. "Oh—I—beg your pardon?" said Miss Blank, inquiringly, a little surprised. "Won't you be kind enough to put my autograph in those books for me?" repeated the donor of club literature. "Yes, oh, yes, certainly," replied Miss Blank, and when last seen she was "autographing" the other woman's books.

Be Sure

to secure The New York Times To-morrow, Saturday, Feb. 13. Here are some of the features of the Book and Art Review Supplement of To-morrow's issue:

A WOMAN IN AFRICA—Miss Kingsley's travels in the French Congo Country and her adventures as told by herself.

AS OTHERS SEE US—An English journalist's account of his visit to this country during the recent Presidential campaign.

A SOLDIER'S DIARY—Gen. Windham's record of his career in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny.

CAPT. BURTON AGAIN—The life of him which relatives have published as an answer to and refutation of Lady Burton's book.

THE BYRON PAPERS—Unpublished letters of the poet and his wife and the legal steps taken in England by the family to prevent their threatened publication.

THE HIMALAYAS—An Englishman's account of sport and travel in those high and snowy altitudes.

ART IN BOOK COVERS—What women have done for binding, and the recent progress made in cloth bindings in this country, with examples.

NEWS AND GOSSIP